

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 643.—VOL. XXIII.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853.

[PRICE, WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

THE RESULTS OF "PROTECTION" IN FRANCE.

FRANCE is an exceptional country, and has to be governed by exceptional means. It is now pretty clearly ascertained that the harvest of 1853 will fall considerably short of the average. A period of scarcity is in every country a matter of serious alarm to the governing classes. When the people are well fed and well employed, they cause but little anxiety. When famine stares them in the face they are apt to become troublesome, and to raise ugly questions that are at all times better left alone. In countries like France, where the people have no share in the government, and where the executive power pretends to supervise everything, regulate everything, and accomplish everything, a deficiency in the supplies of food is an evil far more serious than in states where kings and rulers make no such pretensions. Before the auspicious repeal of the Corn-laws in England, there was constant danger that a year of scarcity might imperil our best institutions, and lead to civil strife, if not to violent revolution. Fortunately, these fears exist no longer. The animosity of food-eaters against food-producers is at an end. Trade has been left in its natural channels; there is no tax upon the people's bread, and no law whatever to impede or to prevent abundance. The markets of the world have been opened to us. England has become the storehouse and the granary of all nations. Whatever scarcity we may suffer will be a natural, not an artificial, one, and will not be in the remotest degree aggravated by mischievous restrictions and interferences. The people having no complaint to make of the Government in this respect, do not hold it responsible for famine, or look to it for any relief which they know it will be powerless to afford.

Such are the inestimable results of justice and freedom, and ad-

herence to the laws of nature. In France the state of affairs is widely different. The Emperor has some Free-trade tendencies; and seems to understand, though as yet but imperfectly, how much France might gain by the extension of her commercial intercourse with her neighbours, and especially with England. But, with the exception of Bordeaux, and other wine-growing districts, France is densely and almost hopelessly Protectionist. Small as the progress which the Emperor has made in economical science, he is, in many respects, in advance of his countrymen. But much as he can do—and the events of the last two years have proved that no previous Sovereign of France could do so much—he is powerless when he struggles against the inexorable laws of nature. To become natural is not easy, even to him, when he has the whole weight of such public opinion as he has allowed to exist, arrayed in strong phalanx against him.

The commercial policy of France is positively suicidal. Native industry and agriculture are pampered, helpless, and ignorant, and exist in constant danger of a collapse. Louis Napoleon, able as he was, and is, to combat political factions, and to hold them in the iron grip of a despotism that seems to be a necessity, would be unable to carry out a policy of Free-trade, even if he thoroughly understood it, against the immense obstruction of Protectionist prejudice existing on every side of him. It is to be found amid all classes of society—from the *millionnaires* of the factory down to the lowest and most miserable proprietor of two or three acres of land. It is, therefore, much to be feared that France must pass through a heavy ordeal of suffering before the people will be convinced how utterly erroneous are the principles upon which they regulate their trade with other countries. It needed a famine in Ireland to procure Great Britain the inestimable advantage of untaxed bread. Perhaps nothing less than a famine will be sufficiently powerful to uproot from the

minds of Frenchmen the absurd and illiberal notions which have hitherto pervaded the whole nation—the wine-growers excepted—and to convert them to a sounder and wiser policy.

In the meantime it is painful, though instructive, to witness the well-meant, but pernicious, efforts of the Government to accomplish a task which is utterly beyond its province and its capacity. The Emperor, who has monopolised all power in his own hands, feels the perilous responsibility of his situation. It is no trifling matter for an absolute Prince to be confronted with the prospect of a scarcity. Louis Napoleon is in this predicament. He sees a people clamorous for their food, and looking to him to give it them. The terrible history of the first revolution is doubtless present to his mind. He must feel instinctively, that were his power ten times more stable than it is, were it founded on the affections of all classes, and supported by an enlightened public opinion;—and were it the result and representative of ages of growth and development, one winter of famine, or even of scarcity, would shake it to its foundation. Louis Napoleon appears to be fully sensible of the danger; and, with his proverbial energy and coolness, he has taken means to avert it. But his wisdom has been deficient. No doubt some of his measures have been just and proper. He has temporarily suspended the duties upon the importation of corn, for he could not retain a protective tariff on food when prices were rising to the famine standard, without a glaring disregard of the popular interests, as well as of his own safety. But this measure came too late to be of much service. The permanent freedom of the corn trade is necessary to avert such dangers as France will incur between the harvest of 1853 and that of 1854. The world has made its bargains, while France was asleep in the drowsy bed of Protection; and England more especially has drawn to her own shores the supplies of the world—such as they are—and placed herself in a position of safety that no other European nation can hope to reach. The



PARISIANS DISCUSSING THE PRICE OF BREAD.

other measures adopted by Louis Napoleon are unwise in the extreme. He has gone into the market with the money of the nation, and bought corn at a high price, with the avowed object of selling it again at a low price. He has thus done all that a state could do to ruin its own merchants—the best, because the natural purveyors of food. He has effected this object without the least good to any class; forgetting that the purchasers of the unnaturally cheap food which he offers—with the hope of bribing into quietness the insurrectionists of the street, and the “dangerous classes” in general—are themselves the tax-payers, out of whose money the sacrifice is made. This is the first false step that has been taken; but it is a false step which, unfortunately, is in accordance with the ideas of the mass of the French people. It has been forced upon the Emperor by his own education, no less than by the unhappy centralisation of all power in Paris, and in one pair of hands, which has been the result of the long series of revolutions in that country. The official newspapers have denied that the Government has been a purchaser of grain. It is possible, however, that the denial has not been authorised, and it is equally possible that it is not exact—but intended simply to tranquillise the corn trade, and allay the panic that has arisen. In either case the effect upon the market remains the same. The corn merchants have been startled by the possibility of State competition, if not by its reality; and have restricted their dealings in consequence. The next false movement was to apply the same principle to the retailers. The press having been commanded, under penalty of extinction, not to excite alarm by informing the public of the true state of the case—a task which, in this country, the press performs in the interests of commerce and of the State—the bakers of Paris were commanded by authority to sell their bread at a losing price, the Government undertaking to bear the loss, and promising them reimbursement. How long the State can carry on such a trade it is impossible to say; but it is evident that every month of its duration will inflict a tax upon all France for the supposed benefit of Paris—a tax towards which the bakers and the Parisian bread-eaters will be compelled, as a matter of course, to contribute their proportion. A financial crisis is the most natural result of such unwise proceedings—unless, indeed, the consequences go further, and produce the very ruin and revolution which it is the object of the Government to avoid.

Perhaps the French will ultimately see things in this light. If so, they are certain to become Free-traders. Louis Napoleon himself, who reads the English newspapers, and profits by them, and who has a clear head, as well as a firm will, may be converted before them. If he be, he will have a noble task before him. We have never been his indiscriminate eulogists or opponents. We supported him in his conflict with the Legislative Assembly; we condemned his daring seizure of supreme power by the *coup d'état* of 1851; and we have since seen reason to admire the courage and the sagacity which he has displayed in governing a people, who have been hitherto found ungovernable. Both France and Europe owe much to him, and not the least of their obligations is the firm alliance which he has formed with England on the Russo-Turkish question. The destruction of his power by the classes that would be exasperated against it by a winter of scarcity, would be a public calamity of the gravest kind, not only to France, but to every other country in Europe. Hence it is to be most sincerely desired that he may weather the great storm that is rising, not for his own sake so much as for that of the people; and through them, for that great cause of Free-trade and free intercourse which is the best, if not the only, security for the peace of the world, and the healthful progress of all civilised nations. To see the error of a Protectionist policy, to become a thorough convert to Free-trade, and to carry the French nation along with him in the change, would be indeed achievements which would throw into the shade all the martial deeds of the great founder of his family. His leanings are on that side. Famine will no doubt be a hard task-master; but if the truth cannot thoroughly pervade the French mind without receiving the irresistible impetus which a famine or a scarcity will give it, neither France nor the world will have ultimate reason to regret the catastrophe.

THE BAKING TRADE IN PARIS.

(From a French Correspondent.)

The present organisation of the baking interest of Paris dates from the year 1801, and was the work of Bonaparte, then First Consul. This important branch of commerce, which attained the rank of a corporation many ages previously, and which received its first laws and regulations from King Louis IX., was for the moment broken up by the great revolution of 1789, which abolished all its privileges. The First Consul thought it necessary to centralise anew the action of the Paris bakers, and limited the number of the bakeries. He compelled each baker to give guarantees for depositing in a public dépôt a certain number of sacks of wheat, and to have constantly in their possession a minimum amount of provisions, calculated according to the number of their ovens. He also established a bureau, composed of twenty-four members, selected from the baking trade, whose duty it was to elect from their body four syndics or magistrates, to whom was entrusted the surveillance and administration of the grain thus deposited in the public granaries. This organisation has continued to the present day, with some slight modifications required by the progressive increase of the population, and the new obligations which have thereby devolved upon the bakers of the capital to secure an increased supply of provisions.

The number of bakers to whom are now confided the supply of the provisions required by the inhabitants of Paris are 600—being nearly at the rate of one baker for 1500 persons. They alone have the right of selling bread in the city of Paris; and they can only carry on their trade in shops and in the markets specially appointed for that purpose. It was not until the year 1823 that the tax, which up to that period was irregularly levied upon the bakers, began to be exacted at fixed periods. It was calculated by the authorities upon the average market price of corn during the previous fortnight. The price of bread in Paris has been, for some time, rising; and unless the Government had taken energetic measures to prevent a further rise, it is probable that the price would have risen during the present month to 90 centimes for the 4lb. loaf. According to law in France, the assize of bread in towns is determined every fifteen days, by the municipal authority, with reference to the average price of flour, in order that the consumer may have the full benefit of a fall in the value of the raw material. When the price of flour rises, the assize of bread rises, of course, in the same proportion. By this rule, and according to the quotations of flour on the 1st of September, the price of bread should have been fixed for the ensuing fortnight at 80 cents the loaf of 2 kilogrammes (above 4lb.), instead of 80 cents, which had been the rate in August. But an intimation was conveyed *par ordre supérieur* to the syndicate of the bakers that 80 cents was the maximum price at which bread should be sold in Paris; and that the bakers were, accordingly, to sell their bread at that price, even though they suffered a loss, which would hereafter be made good by the

Treasury. This price is still very high, the Parisian public having been for many years accustomed to pay from 45 to 69 centimes.

We must not forget to mention among the useful regulations of the baking trade an ordinance of 1840, which prescribed that bread should always be sold by weight, and weighed by the seller in the presence of the purchaser. Before that loaves were only of nominal weight, to the great loss of the buyer.

The Paris bakers employ either two, three, or four workmen, according to the extent of their trade. The first journeyman, called “the brigadier,” is charged with the duty of placing the dough in the oven, and watching it until it is properly baked. He receives a salary of 4f. 50c. a day, independently of an allowance of bread, which all the journeymen bakers receive. The second workman, called *aidé*, has to prepare and knead the dough, to use the yeast, and watch the rising. He generally receives wages of an equal amount with the “brigadier.” When there are more than four ovens to be attended to, a third workman called *secondaire* is employed, whose remuneration varies from 2f. 75c. to 3f. 50c. a day. When a third journeyman is necessary another workman called *quatrième* is called in, who receives the wages of the second *aidé*. After the revolution of 1848, an ordinance approved by Louis Blanc as President of the Commission for the Workpeople, endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the journeymen bakers by decreeing that, besides an increase of wages, they should receive rations of wine to the value of twenty centimes a man per day. We believe that this decree has since been abrogated by the master bakers.

The extent of the deposit of corn in the public granaries varying according to the number of each baker's customers, and the extent of his establishment, it has been found expedient to arrange the master bakers into four different classes, each of which has its special obligations. The first-class, to the number of 218, are obliged to have provisions to the extent of 140 sacks of flour in their houses, and at the dépôt a reserve of twenty sacks. The second-class, to the number of 275, are bound to have a dépôt of 130 sacks; the third class, numbering 105, 100 sacks; the fourth class, numbering only 3, 50 sacks. The total quantity of provisions which the master bakers of Paris are compelled to provide, inclusive of the reserve dépôt, amounts to 81,280 sacks, of the weight of 117 kilogrammes each sack, or 127,000 metrical quintals.

Those of our readers who have visited Paris must have observed the sombre appearance which the greater part of the bakers' shops present. They are almost all protected by a strong grille or iron railing, which gives them the appearance of a prison. This system of iron bars is a tradition of past times, when it was adopted to prevent the attacks of the populace, who, in periods of dearth, have on all occasions turned their fury against the bakers, and pillaged their shops. This danger in some of the quarters of Paris has apparently not yet entirely disappeared, which has no doubt induced the bakers who inhabit the populous quarters to preserve the ancient means of protecting their property; while in the wealthier districts the appearance of the shops has been gradually transformed, and they no longer offer to the eye the appearance of a *place d'armes*.

Besides the bakeries just mentioned, there exists in Paris a central *boulangerie* for making army bread, in which the greatest activity is observable; and also a bakery for all the hospitals, which consumed in 1852, 5,843,439 kilogrammes of bread and flour for the 90,000 inmates of the various establishments of this kind.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The presence of the Emperor and Empress at Dieppe has continued to attract crowds to that watering-place, which has been undergoing beneath the surveillance of Louis Napoleon himself, a series of alterations and improvements which will add immensely to its advantages and attractions. The high bank, which completely shut out the view of the sea from the best-inhabited and most important part of the town, is being levelled; and, in its place, a handsome esplanade is to be established, for the inauguration of which a fête is to take place. The state of the port, which greatly required reparation and improvement, has been examined into, and a sum of 500,000 francs has, in the first instance, been accorded, for the works requisite in the port and in the bassins, or docks.

The Imperial guests have made various excursions in the neighbourhood of the town—the Empress in an open carriage; the Emperor generally accompanying her, but sometimes going on horseback or on foot. He has frequently visited the works going on on the beach for the new esplanade, and given directions and encouragement to the workmen.

The Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Lord Cowley, the Ottoman Ambassador, with various members of his Legation, the Vice-President of the Council of State, and numerous other dignitaries, native and foreign, have, within the last few days, taken their departure for Dieppe. When the weather has not permitted the Emperor and Empress to go out, they have passed a part of the day in playing billiards, at which game the latter is said to be very expert.

The Château de Beauregard, situated within a short distance of St. Cloud, and lately purchased by Louis Napoleon for a million of francs (240,000), is now destined to serve as a retreat where their Majesties are to retire from all public affairs whatsoever, and to remain, when they so desire, in complete seclusion. The building and grounds are to undergo a thorough restoration and alteration in all respects, and it is computed that the execution of the plans proposed for these works will cost at least double the price paid for the domain itself.

The annual *Fête des Loges* has been going on at St. Germain during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. As generally happens with this festival, the weather has shown it but little favour—the principal day, Sunday, being cold and broken by stormy showers. On Friday and Saturday the troops stationed at Satory are to perform a number of grand military evolutions at and in the neighbourhood of St. Germain.

We hope to give our readers next week an account of the doings of the Imperial guests at Boulogne.

It being observed in certain high quarters, that the Senators and other important functionaries have not rendered sufficient honour to their positions and consequent emoluments, in their outlay and their appearances in public, a plan has been settled for rendering these points no longer subject to the option of the dignitaries in question, by the authorities commanding a certain style of carriages, horses, and harness, to be adopted in each particular service.

The equipages of the Senators have been made the subject of an especial address on the part of M. Troplong to his colleagues, to all of whom has been forwarded a circular containing a design for the decorations in question, with drawings also of the mantle and coronet intended to sustain and surmount their arms and ciphers on the panels.

The most serious alarm continues to prevail on the subject of provisions. A *rassemblement* of a threatening nature took place on the 31st ult. at the Place Maubert, and others have been feared and expected in the quartier St. Antoine, from the rise in the price of bread. The means adopted to satisfy the exigencies of the moment—namely, the order given by Government that a certain fixed price (eightpence the four-pound loaf) shall not be exceeded, promising the sellers, as an indemnity, that that price shall be maintained for a stated period after the fall takes place, by no means satisfies the public in general who find that by this means the poor profit no more than the rich; while the bakers see in the hope of future gains but an uncertain reparation for present and positive losses. Two plans have been proposed to Government to meet the dangers which the winter threatens to bring in this question of vital importance. It is to be hoped that its deliberations will tend to the removal of the difficulty which menaces the population to a most alarming extent.

The Camp at Satory is, next Sunday, to be the theatre of a series of amusements and exercises among the soldiers, for which the most animated preparations are being carried on, and to which the public will be admitted as spectators. Most of the games (for which prizes are

to be distributed) are quite novel, being due to the ingenuity and invention of the men; others consisting of wrestling-matches, sack-races, and trials of strength, are nearly such as we see on such occasions in England. Among the new sports, those of the *chemin de fer* (a sort of *montagne Russe*, the descent of which entails a variety of upsets more ridiculous than dangerous), *le baptême de la ligne* (causing a number of duckings), and the *jeu de l'anguille*, promise much amusement. A series of comic scenes, acted by the soldiers on a temporary stage, completes their part of the entertainment; while in the evening a grand ball will be given by the officers in the Imperial tent, to which a large number of guests is to be invited.

The Tunisian General, Ben-Ayot, whose fortune is supposed to be almost beyond the reach of calculation, and who some time since purchased the Passage du Saumon, has now, we learn, the intention of buying the larger portion of the four streets it traverses, for the purpose of demolishing the houses, and erecting on the ground they now occupy an enormous bazaar.

The news we gave last week respecting the concessions accorded to an architect of the garden of the Palais Royal, for the purpose of establishing a *jardin d'hiver*, is announced as being, if not incorrect, at least premature. The measure has not yet been carried into effect, but is still in deliberation.

General Cavaignac, who two years since married a young lady of considerable fortune, has just been blessed with a son, who has been named Godefroy, in memory of his brother, whose name has little less of historic importance than his own.

The Opéra Comique is having an important success with the “Nabob” of Halévy. The libretto—which has nothing to do, be it hinted *en passant*, with a nabob, the scene being laid in England and Scotland, and the personages loyal British subjects—*laisse à désirer* in the way both of novelty and probability; but the music is charming, fresh, full of fantasy and grace; and some of the arias, words, and music, alike are eminently original, pleasing, and striking. The piece has a marked success, and, on the whole, a deserved one.

The Théâtre Lyrique has brought out “La Moissonneuse”—the music by M. Vogel, the words by MM. Michel Masson and Anicet Bourgeois. The subject turns on a *somnambule*, who is led by her magnetiser into a series of what are more expressively than elegantly denominated “scrapes,” when under the magnetic influence. Of course, however, like *Amina*, her innocence triumphs, and all winds up satisfactorily. The music in this piece, as in the former, is the best part, and possesses much merit, especially as to melody.

Alexandre Dumas has read at the Théâtre Français a new piece, just completed, entitled, “La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.,” which has been received with acclamations. It contains no less than twenty-two personages, and is to be immediately put in repetition by the *élite* of the company, including Mmes. Augustine and Madeleine Brohan, Allan, Dubois, &c.; and MM. Delaunay, Prevost, Régnier, Got, &c.

The Emperor and Empress are expected to return from Dieppe on Saturday (this day).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken possession of his new hotel, near the Chamber of Deputies.

The Duke of Rovigo surrendered himself a day or two ago to undergo his sentence of a month's imprisonment as one of the convicted “foreign correspondents.”

One thousand five hundred individuals of bad character have been arrested in Paris within a short time, through the vigilance of the police authorities—of whom 207 have been imprisoned, and the remainder expelled.

The price of wheat and flour has more than ordinarily occupied public attention during the last eight days. A considerable speculation has been carried on in flour. The measure adopted by the Government to prevent a further rise in the price of bread in Paris has defeated for the present the manœuvres of the famine-mongers, and a stop has been put to a further rise in the price of flour. The best marks, which were forced up to 20f. the sack of 157 kilogrammes, are now quoted at 88f. the sack; and those who purchased two months since are offering at 2f. a sack lower. Foreign wheat has been offered for sale in the Paris flour market, particularly Spanish, of excellent quality. A quantity of American flour has arrived at Havre, which has produced a fall in that market of 2f. the barrel. Wheat has fallen in Marseilles, in consequence of the large arrivals there from the Black Sea.

The late extraordinary rise in the price of wheat and flour has not been received with pleasure by the generality of French farmers. They observe that the natural effect of an artificial or forced rise in the price of wheat is, that enormous importations are made, which produce an over-abundance, and a consequent unnatural fall in prices, the loss of which falls eventually on the farmers. Such was the result of the scarcity of wheat in the year 1847, after which the farmers were forced to sell their wheat at a price which did not defray the cost of cultivation. Letters from the south of France are filled with lamentations at the progress of the *oidium*. The disease is extending rapidly in the vineyards, and the proprietors are becoming more exigent in their terms for the sale of the wines remaining in their cellars; and brandies increased eight francs the hectolitre within eight days.

A letter from Perpignan, of the 2nd inst., states that the crop of fruit in that district is more abundant than has been seen for many years. The letter adds that peaches (the dearest fruit in that market) are selling at 10 sous the dozen of best quality, 2 sous the second quality, and 1 sou the third quality. Thirty large wagons are despatched from Perpignan every morning with fruit and vegetables, and the diligences take daily from 50 to 60 tons of fruits of various kinds.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the assertion that the French Government is disposed to make purchases of corn. Far from opposing the regular course of commerce, says that journal, the Government interferes only to assist it by general and equitable measures which secure its liberty and the security of its operation, and which promote the importation of grain, and its distribution throughout the country. The different decrees, which have successively abolished certain prohibitions, reduced entrance duties, and suppressed tonnage dues, were (says the official journal) published in this spirit, and their efficacy is already felt in our ports.

An Imperial decree provides that all French or foreign vessels, loaded entirely with grain, breadstuffs, rice, potatoes, or dried vegetables, shall pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues from this date up to the 31st of December next.

Considerable uneasiness appeared to prevail amongst the few speculators at the Bourse on Tuesday, in consequence of the delay in the conclusion of the Eastern question, and likewise on account of the cold and stormy weather, which leaves very little chance for the vintage to arrive at maturity. Under these depressing circumstances the Three Pounds, which opened at 79f. 20c., fell to 78f. 90c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

The movement in France in favour of Free-trade is of so much importance to the interests of English trade and commerce, that it deserves to be carefully chronicled. The Council-General of the Hérault has unanimously voted a resolution in favour of a general reform of the Customs tariff, in which forcible reasons are urged in favour of a modification of the restrictive system of France. The writer is M. Michel Chevalier:—

The Council-General of the Hérault, considering that the French Customs tariff is by far the most restrictive in Europe, and that it has remained nearly unchanged since the re-establishment of peace, or rather since that period that new restrictions have been imposed. Considering that even admitting (which is very doubtful), that prohibition and prohibitive duties were necessary formerly to encourage manufactures in their infancy, they are, on the contrary, an embarrassment for manufactures which have attained a degree of advancement such as our national industry has arrived at, and that, especially, excessive duties on primary materials by rendering produce dearer, prevent the development of production and labour, injure the operative classes, are prejudicial to the consumer, and are opposed to French manufactures appearing with all their advantage in foreign markets. Considering that for some years past all civilised Governments without exception have commenced the revision of their tariffs so as to incline them towards moderate commercial liberty; that prohibition has almost entirely disappeared from all foreign tariffs without exception; that duties on primary articles have experienced considerable reductions; and that those reforms have been crowned with the most complete success, although the manufactures of almost all foreign nations were much less advanced than ours. Considering that the increased duties imposed by the French tariff have provoked rigorous reprisals, which have been principally directed

LIBRARY
LONDON

202
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS
[SEPT. 10, 1853.]

against an extremely important branch of French agriculture, the growing of wine, which is the principal resource of the department of the Hérault. Considering that the excessive duties imposed on foreign iron causes a serious injury to the greater number of the national manufactures, and particularly to agriculture, and that the principal effect of those same duties with respect to French iron manufactures is to cause them to remain in an inferior condition, whilst the considerable tax imposed on the public might have been employed in concentrating this manufacture in favourable localities, in which France is not deficient. Considering that at a period when everything induces civilised nations to unite and live in peace, and when they are making the greatest efforts and the greatest sacrifices to multiply their relations, it is an object worth of the solicitude of an enlightened Government to proceed, with all the precaution which good policy commands, to conciliate our Customs tariff with a system of temperate liberty. The Council therefore renews its wish that a revision of the Customs tariff be commenced; that commercial prohibitions be abolished, and replaced by moderate duties; that the excessive duties be reduced to such a rate as would permit foreign competition to stimulate French industry; that the duties imposed on primary matters be gradually reduced, so as to disappear as soon as possible; and that the duties on iron, steel, and cast metal be reduced to the rates levied during the reign of Napoleon I.

BELGIUM.

The prospect of a deficient harvest has caused much disquietude. At Brussels crowds assemble in the Corn-market, though their demeanour is peaceable. They complain of the high price of provisions. In consequence of the high price of corn, popular discontent is openly manifested in the important city of Liege, and the authorities have forbidden all assemblages in the public streets of more than five persons, and have ordered all the *cafés*, and other places of public resort, to be closed at nine p.m. Inflammatory placards of a very violent description are affixed to numerous buildings in Ghent. A numerously-signed petition is to be sent from Verviers (the Leeds of Belgium) to the Minister of Finance. It states that the bad harvests of Belgium, France, Greece, Germany, and Italy, and the consumption of corn by the "masses of voracious consumers" now armed by the despotic powers, threaten to bring about a crisis in the kingdom.

GERMANY.

The approaching military manoeuvres at Berlin, and the Kirchentag which will succeed them, will be attended by a great number of foreign officers, among whom will be his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Hardinge, Lord Raglan, Colonel Bloomfield, and several other officers of the English army. The committee for arranging the Kirchentag find that their visitors will, in all probability, be so numerous that the 1,500 thalers voted by the Town-council will not suffice to cover all their expenses, and they have applied to the Cultus Ministerium for a grant of a similar sum. Many of the most talented preachers of Germany will officiate every day during the period of the Kirchentag, and the Dom Chor will lend its aid in the celebration of choral-liturgical services. The King of Prussia has returned from Silesia, and has since left Berlin for Saxony.

No progress has yet been made in the Zollverein conferences. The greatest activity and zeal are shown by Austria in assimilating her Customs arrangements to those of the Zollverein, in preparation for the new treaty of commerce between the two, which will come into force at the beginning of next year; and the expectation that, by the expiration of the said treaty, Austria will be prepared to distance Prussia, and outbid her in liberality of tariff, seems likely to be realised. The rejection of Prussia's motion for a diminution of the duty on iron involves her in a dilemma with Hanover, by whom this was made a *sine quâ non* in the union of the Steuerverein with the Zollverein.

There appears now some probability of France entering into a commercial treaty with the Zollverein, in spite of the attempt to bring about a result having hitherto always failed.

In consequence of the dearth of all kinds of grain, Prussia is about to propose in the Zollverein conferences to admit corn duty free, and it is not improbable that this motion will pass. This will probably, be only a temporary measure, dictated by the partial failure of the harvest.

The general prosperity of trade and manufactures at Berlin, is just now increased by considerable orders for Australia, particularly for boots and shoes, of which 2000 pairs have been ordered from Berlin. Boots are one of the few articles which are made here undoubtedly better than in England, and at half the prices, best men's boots costing only 12s. to 18s. 6d., but the leather is not so well tanned as it might be.

The College of Rural Economy of Prussia has made a favourable report of the harvest.

The friendly relations between the Government of Hesse-Cassel and the dignitaries of the Catholic Church have been disturbed. The Minister, Von Hassenpflug, refuses to confirm a certain grant made by the present estates to the see of Fulda. Besides this, certain seminaries for boys and girls, which had been established by the Bishop, have not met with the approbation of the Electoral Government.

The quaint old town of Nuremberg, in Bavaria, has just celebrated a *Volksfest* that forms a pendant to the historical cavalcade lately seen in Bussels—a procession of trades, &c., in highly-decorated vehicles, preceded by a representation of "the Chase," at various different periods in the history of man. The communes of the surrounding country contributed each a carriage. On one of them sat Bavaria, surrounded by smiling representatives of the eight Circles of the kingdom; another was made, by the skilful use of heath, fern, and furze, to represent a ship with its masts and rigging; and in the inside of all sat the blushing beauties of the respective villages decked with wreaths and garlands, and escorted by their rural *beaux* on horseback, in black leather breeches, red waistcoats, and hats flaunting with many-coloured ribbons. Goldbeaters wielded their hammers, and girls laid the glistening leaves between sheets of paper for export; the smiths had got up Vulcan for the occasion, hammering at his anvil, with Venus for a handmaid, and lots of Cyclops helping; every trade produced whatever it had peculiarly characteristic to show. Gambrinny, the Bacchus of Bavaria, the inventor of beer, sat enthroned on a vat drawn by six horses, under a bower of hops, and wearing his Royal crown and his cloak of ermine (for he is also King of Flanders and Brabant); and his attendants bore staves encircled with hops—kegs were slung round their ample chests, and tankards served them for helmets. Brewers and coopers in appropriate costume accompanied the Royal Gambrinny on foot, and about 80,000 people, with King Maximilian among them, were present.

The Emperor Francis Joseph arrived at Salzburg on the 31st ult., and was received by the population with every demonstration of loyalty and affection. Shortly afterwards the Duchess Maximilian and her daughters the Princesses Elizabeth and Helena likewise arrived there, and were welcomed by the joyous acclamations of the people.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Ischl inform us that while there the Emperor "was as happy as the days were long." At two in the morning his Majesty generally drove away to shoot in the mountains; but at ten o'clock he never failed to meet his fair bride and the Imperial Family at the so-called "Molken-sleders" (whey-boilers), where breakfast was taken. Ceremony there was none. His Majesty in the morning was equipped in a full Styrian suit of grey, turned up with green, and a green hat, ornamented with the tail feathers of the capercailzie. Count Grünne, his Adjutant-General, who always accompanied the Emperor on his shooting excursions, officiated as coachman, in a similar costume, driving either four horses, or six à la Russe, that is, three abreast.

Love at first sight is not often a Royal experience: but a letter from Vienna, of the 31st ult., says:

We learn from a source worthy of credit that the rapid choice which the Emperor made of the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria took place in the following way:—At Ischl the family of Prince Maximilian of Bavaria happened to be present at the Court ball. The Emperor appeared charmed with the Princess, and requested to be allowed a few minutes' conversation with her after the ball. At the end of a few instants, the Emperor returned with the Princess leaning on his arm, and presented her to the company as the future Empress of Austria.

Lieut. Schwartz, the commander of the brig *Ussaro*, who has become notorious by the Cosca affair, has been promoted to the rank of captain.

A great many natives of the Tyrol, who have become converts to Protestantism abroad, have, on their return to their own country, petitioned for the *Indigenat*. The local authorities forwarded the petitions to the Government of Vienna, which rejected them.

ITALY.

The intelligence from Italy is serious. The measures adopted by the Roman Government increase in rigour; arrests continue to be made on a still wider scale in all the States; they extend to all classes of persons, and the late attempt at insurrection has only served, as at Milan, to add to the number of victims. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Legate, at Ravenna, but without success. The Gonfalonier of Forlì has been threatened by the populace on account of the high price of bread. He has taken flight into Tuscany. Part of the Austrian garrison of Florence has been sent into the Romagna. The official journal of Lombardy contradicts certain rumours which have gone abroad re-

specting the harvest, and announces the arrival at Venice of so large a quantity of corn that the authorities are at a loss where to stow it.

The Church of Rome has, at present, its hands full of difficulties. It is at odds not only with the heretical Governments of Baden and Prussia, and the Liberal Catholic Government of Piedmont, but with the Government of Bavaria.

Advices from Naples state the names of twenty-two persons whom the Criminal Court of Naples has condemned to death in *contumaciam* for the part they took in the revolutionary movement of May, 1848.

SPAIN.

The harvest in Spain has been magnificent, and the produce greater by one-fourth than that of an ordinary year.

M. Egan, who occupies the triple post of Minister of the Interior in Spain, confidential friend of the Duchess de Rianzares, and director of her organ, the *Espana*, has issued a circular prohibiting the circulation of the *Times* in the Spanish dominions, in consequence of some severe strictures upon the intolerance evinced by the Spanish authorities in its regulations relative to Protestant burials. The *Times*, for answer, avers that the present Spanish Government depends for its existence upon the tolerance of a Court favourite, and that the present Government are regarded with contempt, hatred, and burning shame by the Spanish people for conniving at the profligacy of the Court.

RUSSIA.

We hear from St. Petersburg that the Emperor Nicholas has finished the reviews of the grenadiers of the Guard. The manoeuvres at Krasko-Selo were brought to an end by a grand parade, held by the Emperor on the 27th ult.; and the troops, after a day's rest, returned to St. Petersburg. It was expected that the Emperor would soon set off to inspect the troops concentrated at Warsaw, and from thence visit Germany. In order to relieve the public Exchequer of the expenses of the military educational establishments, the Emperor has ordered 700,000 silver roubles from the two savings banks in Petersburg and Moscow to be invested, and the interest to be paid over to the military school. The ships of war that were built last year have now completed their rigging, and have put out for a cruise of evolution. At the source of the river Alkma, in Siberia, where till lately no human foot had strayed, on the banks of the Lena, and also in a tract of land between the rivers Witim and Olckma there have been found rich deposits of gold, which will, it is said, furnish occupation for many thousands of labourers for a period.

The reports relative to such movements of the Russian Government as might be supposed to be indicative of its intention to withdraw or not to withdraw its troops from the Danubian provinces, are contradictory. From the provinces we hear of the countermanding of orders given to tradesmen on the assumption that the troops were to winter in the provinces, purchases of means of conveyance in a backward direction, arrest of the advance of army divisions, &c. On the other hand, the news from Moscow and Warsaw speaks of no symptoms of a return of the Russian troops to their own country. The arrangements made to forward the detachments drawn from the two localities named were broken up some months ago, as if the occupation of the provinces were to be permanent.

The tone of the Russian journals has not ceased to be warlike, and, among other means used to keep up that fervour, poetry has been invoked. The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg, a journal which enjoys the greatest circulation of any in that capital, publishes a copy of verses, entitled "The Song of a Russian Warrior," and of which the following is a literal translation:—

1. Before thee, Holy Image, I bend thrice to the earth, and, after having offered up a prayer, I will rush amid the whirlwind of combats in the cause of the altar, in the cause of holy Russia, in the cause of the White Czar.

2. My sword, the heritage of my ancestors, has drunk the blood of the enemy in the wars with the Tartars and the Swedes. It now thirsts for blood to wash away its rust.

3. From the summit of the Balkan our brethren stretch out their hands to us with hope and prayer. Their sufferings are not unfeelt by us. Russia has compassion on them, and goes forth to combat for them.

4. It is there that our ancestors received the holy baptism which rescued them from the darkness of idolatry. There is the sanctuary of our faith.

5. The mother of orthodox Russia, Kiew, holy and sublime city—is she not the god-daughter of Constantinople? Those traditions are sacred to us. They contain the promise and the pledge of destinies which are gathering strength in silence.

6. The cross and glory are the strength of Russia. The grace of God protected with them our fathers in times long past. We have not forgotten the example of our fathers, and the army of their sons rushes also to the battle under the banner of their faith.

7. We go forth to chastise the proud, to avenge our altar, insulted by the impious. Burst forth, then, holy war! let our cry, the precursor of victory, be raised! That cry is—"All for the God of Russia—for the Czar of the Russians."

PRINCE P. WIASEMSKI.

It is stated that a *corps d'armée* of 6000 men have been assembled at Irkutsk, the entrepôt of the Russian trade with China in Siberia. These troops are intended to protect the frontiers towards the Celestial Empire, which have been hitherto but slightly defended.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The text of the official note addressed by Redschid Pacha to the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, conveying the acceptance by the Sublime Porte of the Vienna collective note, with the modifications proposed, has been published. The Vienna note, and the proposed modifications, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS last week. Redschid Pacha's note contains the following passages:—

If the last note proposed by the Sublime Porte be accepted, or if the Vienna note receive the desired modifications, the Ottoman Cabinet will not delay to sign one or other of these two propositions, and to send immediately an Ambassador Extraordinary upon the condition of the evacuation of the Principalities.

The Government of the Sublime Porte also expects a substantial guarantee on the part of the high powers against all interference for the future, and all occupation from time to time of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. And the aim of the Ottoman Government in fortifying itself with precautions to this degree consists in the wish to shun everything which could bring about a misunderstanding between the two Empires after the Sublime Porte shall have renewed relations with the Court of Russia.

The news of the 19th ult., from Varna, is of unusual interest. The ruined fortifications have, to the astonishment of all, been completely restored. Six new trenches have been dug at Varna, and 57 connected entrenched works in the neighbourhood of Schumla. Between the Balkan and Tultcha 101 bulwarks of various kinds have been constructed. The whole Turkish army under Omer Pacha's command amounts to 84,000 men, of whom 37,000 are on the Danube. The English General, O'Donnell, after having passed two days in Varna, returned to Schumla. Many foreign officers are in Omer Pacha's camp as lookers-on.

By a letter of the 25th, from Galatz, we learn that fresh materials for the construction of bridges have just been received by the Russians. The rations supplied by the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia are paid for in *assignats*, to be redeemed at some future time by the provincial Governments. The amount of these bonds will be deducted from the indemnification which Russia claims for her outlay during the last occupation. It is related that the Hospodars of the two Danubian Principalities have concluded a secret treaty by which they are bound to make common cause in case the Soudan should subsequently call them to account for their present conduct, but this rumour hardly deserves attention. Immense quantities of corn are collected in the neighbourhood of the Sulina mouth, but under present circumstances no vessels can venture to take in cargoes. We hear from Semlin that fresh Russian troops continue to march into the Principalities. At Belgrade the repairs of the fortress are vigorously carried on, and it is remarked that a great number of guns are turned towards the city. The great public still believes that the Russian answer will be favourable, but the diplomatic world is less sanguine.

Sickness prevails amongst the fleets of Besika Bay, and a return to Malta or Smyrna Bay was shortly expected.

UNITED STATES.

There seems to have been a sad fatality attending the New York Exhibition. A letter from that city, dated August 24, says:—"All the English commissioners have sailed, except Professor Wilson: and the mission of those who have gone has been nearly a failure. No one of the departments of the Crystal Palace on which they were to bestow their special attention was complete at the time expected. Mr. Dilke sailed last Saturday, his stay being shortened by illness in his family at home. Professor Wilson is thus left alone, and, although after his return from his western explorations he has been constantly occupied in the Palace, yet his special department is still very incomplete. It is deeply to regret that the blundering management of the Exhibition should have so far defeated the generous plan of the British Government in sending out its commissioners; for, active as they have been, and wide and general as have been their observations on this country, it

will be entirely beyond their power to present such a report as was originally contemplated."

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS AND MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

New Orleans has been to the West ever since its cession to the American Union in 1803, even more truly than Constantinople to the East, the City of the Plague. Built upon a site that only the madness of commercial lust could ever have tempted men to occupy—a huge swamp at the mouth of the Mississippi—it subjects all but its native and negro inhabitants to a process of acclimation; under which a large proportion of them perish. Every year, about the beginning of August, the fever season sets in, and seldom departs before the middle of October. Two months since, there were about 30,000 inhabitants reported by the health authorities as "unacclimated"—that is, liable to the sickness; and already one-tenth of that number have died! so that, if the rate of mortality were to go on as it has begun, half of the unacclimated would sink under their first experience of yellow fever. Two hundred deaths per day out of so small a population, is a larger proportion than the records of great plagues anywhere present. The most horrible incidents which the ghastly pencil of Defoe has preserved to us are outdone by the scenes reported to us of the Crescent City. When the grave-diggers became unequal to their work, chain-gangs were brought from the prisons, and induced by threats and bribes to do the sexton's office. These failing to keep pace with the multiplication of corpses, negroes were hired in aid. Five dollars an hour, and a brandy without stint, could not stimulate this demon-like crew to give decent interment to the bodies flung just within the cemetery gates. Trenches of fourteen inches' depth are furrows, not graves—but not even these could be made fast enough, or the bursting coffins be quickly enough covered up.

On a Sunday evening the citizens took alarm at the accumulation of unburied corpses; and the perplexed authorities ordered the burning of one hundred and twenty. Last accounts say that the plough was employed to open gaps in the rotten earth, wherein to hide away the still more rotten clay that but a day or two before was instinct with life, perhaps adorned with beauty. And to cap the horror of the whole, the city rivalled, in its attention to the usual sports of the summer season, the drunken, ruffian levity of the chain-gangs and the negroes. One who visited the scene jestingly describes it in a journal under the title of "Down among the dead men." Balls and regattas were announced, as if no pestilence walked abroad. The Great Plague of London in 1665 has been regarded as the severest pestilence of modern times; and yet, out of a population of 500,000, it only slew 60,000 in a year; whereas the New Orleans journals state that the present epidemic is destroying at the rate of 4000 per month, out of a total population of not over 80,000, and of a population liable to the disease of not over 30,000.

The epidemic is spreading up the Mississippi valley in all directions, and general alarm is felt throughout the south. It has been a tropical summer all over the American continent.

In New York the intense heat of the weather has caused an alarming mortality, which resembles more the results of an epidemic, than the ordinary consequences of an increased temperature. During the week ending August 20th, 969 deaths occurred in the city, of which upwards of 400 were traced to the effects of the extreme heat. Almost the whole of the latter arose either from direct exposure to the sun's rays, or from over-exertion in a heated atmosphere. To prove, however, that exposure to the sun was not necessary to produce fatal results, it is stated that a printer in the composing room of the *Herald* office, while picking up types at his frame, fell suddenly dead from the effects of the heat.

Among the list of dead, there were several instances, as appeared upon the inquests, where the "stroke," was received either within doors or in the shade; among the victims were two servant girls, who had over-heated themselves by walking fast. The three coroners of the city of New York were engaged from an early hour of the morning to a late hour of the night in holding inquests; and yet, so urgent were the demands upon them, that many cases had to be postponed. In many instances the relatives of the deceased besieged the coroners, with imploring appeals, that the inquest might be held, so that the bodies might be taken away for burial. These appeals, for positive lack of time, could not be heeded, and the bodies were removed to the Dead-house. On Sunday, the 14th August, 100 deaths were reported for the city of New York. The large majority of those who fell victims to the heat of the sun were persons of intemperate habits. Numbers of horses died in the streets. When the last steamer left the weather had become cooler, and the mortality had diminished.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—The appearance of Asiatic cholera in Hamburg is authoritatively announced. About this time last year the dreaded visitant came thus far on its way towards us, and then mercifully turned back. Again it has issued from its eastern hiding-place, advanced from Persia across the Russian Empire, to Prussian Poland; and, after cruelly ravaging Copenhagen, fastens upon the westernmost point of central Europe, whence it is but a short journey to our shores. In Copenhagen, nearly 4000 persons—out of a population of 200,000, have perished by it—a rate of mortality four or five times greater than that of London during the disastrous fifteen weeks of 1849; and in Hamburg it has already passed from the category of sporadic into that of endemic diseases. It would seem, therefore, that only such an interruption of its ordinary course as we have no right to expect can now deliver us from its desolating presence. The daily increase of cases of cholera in Berlin amounts now generally to 20 ead. The total amount since the beginning of August is 143, of which 93 (a large proportion) have terminated fatally. Cholera is increasing rapidly at Dantzig: 41 cases were reported from the 25th to the 26th; the deaths already noted amount to 138. There have been about 200 cholera cases at Hamburg, two-thirds of which have proved fatal.

TESTIMONIAL TO HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ.—PRESENTATION AND PUBLIC DINNER AT HALIFAX.

On Tuesday (last week), the splendid Testimonial which has been purchased by the subscription of the friends and supporters of Henry Edwards, Esq., was presented to that gentleman at a public dinner of the subscribers, at the Riding School, Halifax. The building is forty yards by twenty, and is stated to be the largest riding-school in England. It

stationed in the marquee on the east side of the hall, where they performed a selection of appropriate music during dinner.

The customary loyal toasts having been drunk, the Testimonial Committee approached a moveable pedestal upon which the Testimonial had been placed, and wheeled it from the centre of the room along the aisle, immediately in front of the upper table; when the plate was uncovered, and its appearance was hailed with loud applause.

The Chairman then rose, and, in an eloquent address, observed—"It is not only for the very important services which Mr. Edwards rendered to this town and neighbourhood during the five years that he represented us in Parliament—not for the efficient services bestowed by him in obtaining for us the railway accommodation we now enjoy—not for having always given his time and his interest for the advantage of his con-

(Cheers). The Chairman then narrated the origin of the splendid gift, which he formally presented amidst immense cheering. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, London, at the cost of a thousand guineas. The pedestal, which is richly chased and burnished, has four bold supporters. Surmounting the pedestal is a group of figures of large size representing a "Hawking Party of the time of the Cavaliers"—the subject from Sir Walter Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." The centre figure is a lady, mounted upon a spirited horse, watching the sportsman, who has just secured the hawk, and by his side is the prey—a dead heron. A boy with a cross-bow also forms a fine feature in this portion of the grouping. Behind the sportsman is the servant, and a gay Cavalier is by the side of the lady. In the background is the keeper of the hawks. The figures, horses, and dogs, are in chased and frosted silver; the other portions being burnished. The following inscription is engraved upon one side of the pedestal:—

Cui honor, honorem.

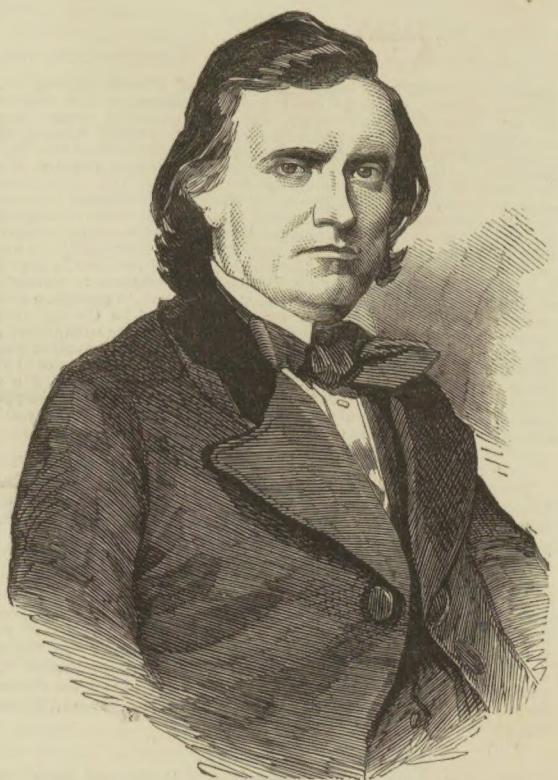
Presented to HENRY EDWARDS, Esq., by his friends and supporters in the borough of Halifax and its neighbourhood, as an enduring testimonial of their sincere regard for him as a townsman, and to perpetuate their high sense and appreciation of the integrity and firmness with which he discharged his public duties during the five years he represented the borough in Parliament, and the zeal and assiduity with which he has at all times devoted himself to promote the best interests of his constituents, the general welfare and prosperity of his native district, and the comfort and happiness of its industrial population.

Mr. Edwards returned thanks for the superb Testimonial in a spirited address, wherein the hon. gentleman expressed his determination to contest the representation of Halifax with the present members so long as the Conservative committee gave him their confidence. The gallant Major concluded his address amid loud and protracted cheering, after which the assembly gave several rounds of enthusiastic cheering for Mrs. Edwards and family.

W. Forbes, Esq., M.P., in an appropriate speech, then proposed "the Town and Trade of Halifax," which was replied to by J. Holdsworth, Esq., after the health of Mr. Forbes, proposed by Mr. Edwards, had been drunk.

The other toasts drunk were "Their Glorious Constitution in Church and State," proposed by John Abbott, Esq.; "The Lord-Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire," by John Staveley, Esq., responded to by Rowland Winn, Esq.; "The Mayor and Corporation of Halifax," proposed by J. M. Kirk, Esq., replied to by the Mayor; "The Visitors," by Dr. Kenney, replied to by Lord Galway, M.P.; "George Haigh, Esq., the Chairman, and the Committee and Secretaries who provided the Edwards Testimonial, and had the management of the Festival," proposed by W. F. Holroye, Esq., and replied to by the Chairman. Then followed "The Ladies;" "The Press;" and "Messrs. Garrard and Co., and Mr. Dexter," the manufacturers and the artiste of the splendid Testimonial.

The musical arrangements included some delightful singing by Mrs. Sunderland, who was received with great enthusiasm.



M. SOULE,

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

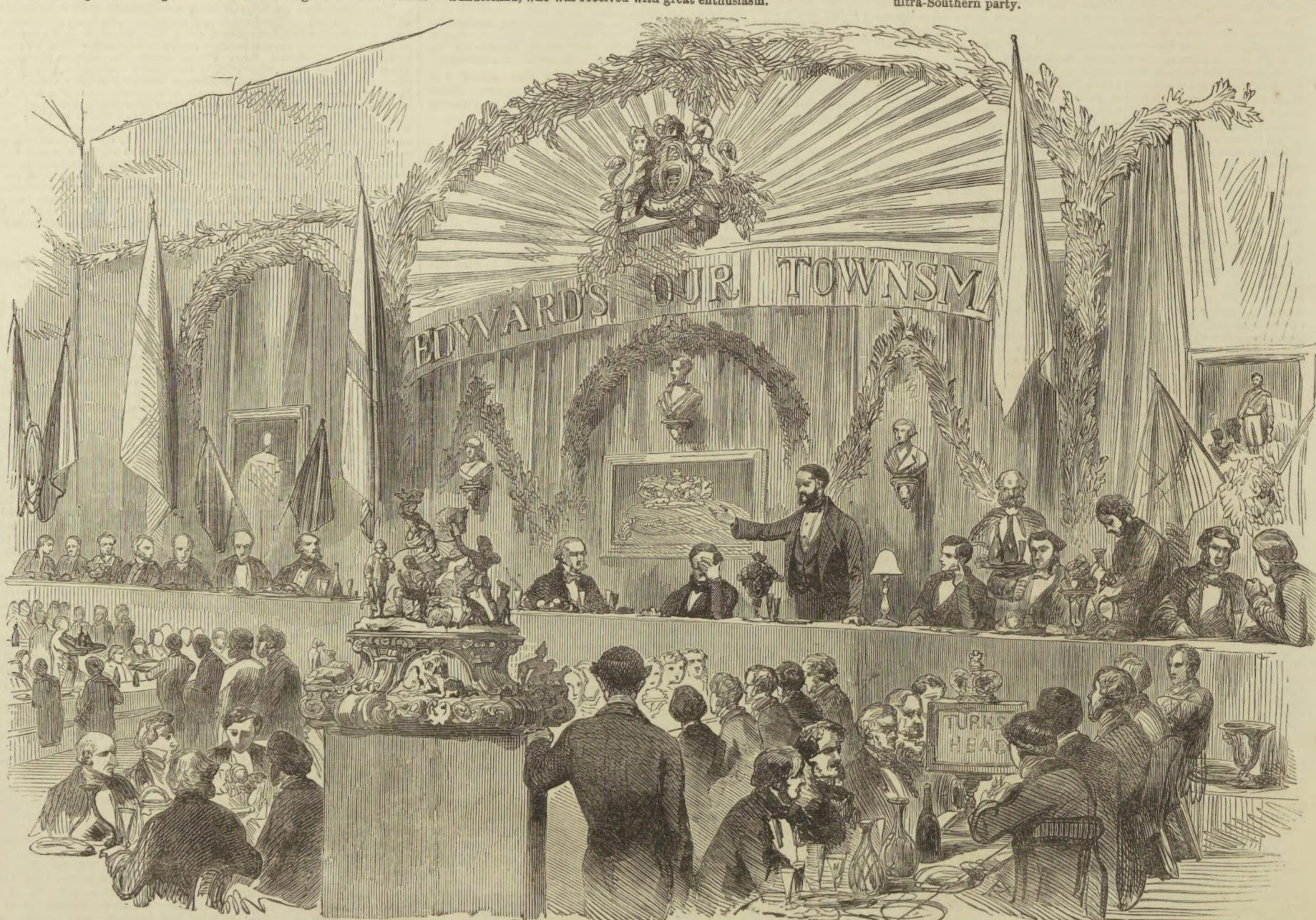


TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO H. EDWARDS, ESQ., HALIFAX.

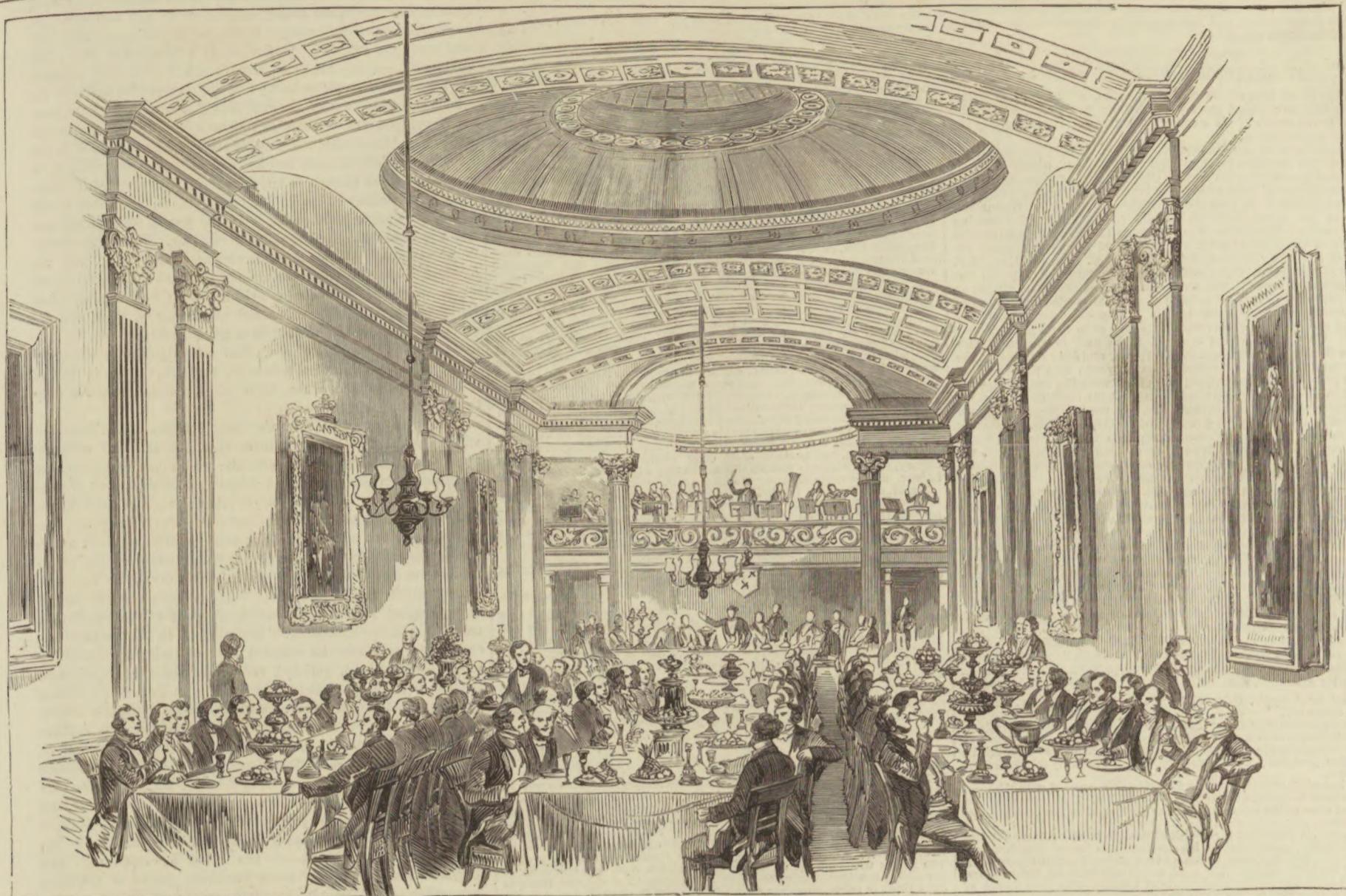
stituents during the period he was in Parliament—not for having obtained that boon for the factory operatives which he did, and for which they owe him an eternal debt of gratitude not for his good Conservative votes as a member of the Legislature—it is not for any of these excellent and praiseworthy services alone that we are now about to present him with that gorgeous and costly Testimonial; but it is because of the universal esteem which he has acquired among his fellow-townspeople, because of the invariable urbanity of his manner and the kindness of his disposition, that this trophy of transcendent worth is about to be handed over to him (Loud and continued cheering). Ay, gentlemen, it is also for his unbounded liberality, and for his friendship towards the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, that we are about to put this honour upon him (Loud cheers). These are the grounds on which we present that gentleman with this magnificent Testimonial"

The other toasts drunk were "Their Glorious Constitution in Church and State," proposed by John Abbott, Esq.; "The Lord-Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the West Riding of Yorkshire," by John Staveley, Esq., responded to by Rowland Winn, Esq.; "The Mayor and Corporation of Halifax," proposed by J. M. Kirk, Esq., replied to by the Mayor; "The Visitors," by Dr. Kenney, replied to by Lord Galway, M.P.; "George Haigh, Esq., the Chairman, and the Committee and Secretaries who provided the Edwards Testimonial, and had the management of the Festival," proposed by W. F. Holroye, Esq., and replied to by the Chairman. Then followed "The Ladies;" "The Press;" and "Messrs. Garrard and Co., and Mr. Dexter," the manufacturers and the artiste of the splendid Testimonial.

The musical arrangements included some delightful singing by Mrs. Sunderland, who was received with great enthusiasm.



PUBLIC DINNER TO HENRY EDWARDS, ESQ., AT THE RIDING-SCHOOL, HALIFAX.



THE CUTLERS' FEAST, SHEFFIELD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE DARGAN VILLA, MOUNT ANNVILLE.—VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.

THE visit of her Majesty to Mr. and Mrs. Dargan, immediately on her arrival in Ireland, is regarded as one of the most remarkable circumstances connected with the Great Exhibition of Dublin. It was a dignified recognition of the prevailing idea of the age—industrial development; and a graceful honour to one of its most deserving and most successful illustrators.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the two young Princes, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, Lord Granville, and the Lord-Lieutenant, in private carriages, arrived at Mount Annville soon after twelve o'clock, and was received by Mr. Dargan, who conducted the Royal and distinguished visitors to the upper apartment of the campanella tower.

The Dargan Villa, at Mount Annville, is constructed in the Italian style of architecture, with a square tower at one end; the principal entrance being beneath a portico of Grecian Doric, composed of granite, upon a base of blue limestone. The villa is roomy, spacious, and singularly convenient.

Immediately in the rear of the villa is a hot-house of glass, and of elegant and classical proportions. The terraces leading from each side the house to the lawn and garden—the esplanade in front—the tasteful arrangement of the flowers and groups of evergreens—the rare cedars, whose gloomy boughs form a rich contrast to the emerald and Pomona tints of the surrounding foliage—combine to render the Dargan Villa and its grounds a magnificent picture.

The interior of the villa is equally deserving of notice. From the hall you are conducted, by a slight *detour*, to the grand staircase, which leads to the campanella tower, with its two apartments, furnished with three bay windows on each side, and its twenty-four distinct views of the fine and singularly diversified panorama around. The two oblong drawing-rooms, bisected with an elegant boudoir, are tastefully furnished.

On the first landing of the grand staircase, leading to the tower, are two marble busts: the one representing Mr. Dargan, the other Mr. Provis the engineer of the Menai-bridge. These busts were executed by Jones. Between these busts is a picture by Leseur; and other pictures, some of curious excellence, adorn the different compartments of the villa. The views from the tower are unequalled in Ireland. The north commands a view of the Bay of Dublin, with its beautiful in-

dentations, the bold promontory of Howth, Ireland's Eye, Lambay, and the city of Dublin stretched out in its whole length; to the right of these objects may be described the heights of Killiney, which, with Howth, forms the main entrance to the Bay, Dalkey Island, Bray-head, and dimly distant, the Greater and Lesser Sugar-loaves, which rear their lofty peaks above the Wicklow range of hills. In nearly an opposite direction, the eye can range over the Dublin mountains, the richly-wooded valley below, through which the Dodder winds its slow and sluggish course. Her Majesty, who warmly expressed her surprise and delight, seemed riveted to the view towards the north; and the whole of the Royal party, indeed, expressed a similar feeling.

Mrs. Dargan, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, ascended the tower to meet her august visitors, and was naturally affected by such a remarkable and unlooked-for circumstance. On reaching the upper apartment, leaning on the arm of the Lord-Lieutenant, Mrs. Dargan was introduced to her Majesty, who received her with the most affectionate kindness, and severally introduced her to Prince Albert and the two young Princes. The Lord-Lieutenant then introduced Mrs. Dargan to the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the two Ladies in Waiting; and to the noblemen who accompanied the Royal party. Mr. Dargan had



HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO MR. AND MRS. DARGAN, AT MOUNT ANNVILLE, NEAR DUBLIN.

been previously introduced to the distinguished visitors. The visit lasted upwards of half an hour. The Prince of Wales seemed highly delighted with the scenery. The tide being in, also imparted to the view of the bay a more effective feature; and, the weather being fine, the illustrious spectators had an excellent opportunity of fully discerning its many beauties. Her Majesty was simply attired in a green silk dress, a primrose gauze bonnet, and her apparently favourite shawl—a white Canton embroidered crêpe.

THE SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.

THE annual grand banquet on the inauguration of the Master Cutler (A. Matthews, Esq.), took place on Thursday last week, and, for the first time in the annals of the borough, this office and the Mayoralty are centred in one individual.

The guests began to arrive about four o'clock. They were met at the entrance of the reception-room by Henry Atkin, Esq., one of the past Masters, and presented to the Master Cutler. Much apprehension was felt in consequence of information that several distinguished guests had been seriously injured by the collision which happened on Wednesday evening to the Great Northern express train shortly after leaving London. Among those who were then on their way to partake the hospitality of the Master Cutler, were the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. Duke, M.P., J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; E. B. Denison, Esq., M.P. The Lord Mayor, Sir J. Duke, and Mr. Denison returned to town; but Mr. Roebuck came forward, and arrived in Sheffield about two o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mr. Denison came down on the following day. The anxiety manifested in the town on Mr. Roebuck's account was very great, and exaggerated reports were circulated as to the injuries he had sustained. The hon. member arrived at the hall in company with Alderman Dunn. Mr. Roebuck looked feeble, and bore on his face the marks of the injury he had received. His entrance into the reception-room was greeted with loud cheers, and many were the congratulations addressed to him on his re-appearance amongst his constituents, and his providential escape on the previous day. In consequence of the pain experienced in standing, arising from injury by the accident, a chair was provided for him, and he sat among the guests in the reception-room, until dinner was announced. When the company had assembled, the folding-doors of the hall were thrown open, and the gentlemen took their seats. The number of guests was upwards of 300.

The hall was very tastefully decorated, the arrangements being in a style of unusual splendour. The tables were enriched with a profusion of silver plate, whilst a judicious interspersion of evergreens lent a very beautiful appearance to the whole scene. The arrangements for the musical portion of the entertainment were likewise most complete. The Yeomanry band took up their position in the orchestra, whilst in another part of the hall were stationed "the English Vocal Union," comprising members of the choirs of Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal, Windsor. The choristers of St. Philip's Church, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Warner, also lent their assistance. Mr. J. E. Walker presided at the pianoforte.

The Master Cutler was supported by Lord Wharncliffe, the Lord Mayor of York, Lord E. Howard, Hon. F. Wortley, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P., B. Denison, Esq., M.P., G. Hadfield, Esq., M.P., S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P., Walter Stanhope, Esq., &c.

The usual loyal toasts, followed by the "Army and Navy," having been duly honoured.

The Master Cutler then gave "The Duke of Norfolk, Lord of Hallamshire and the house of Norfolk."

Lord E. Howard made an appropriate reply, in the course of which he dwelt on the prosperity of the country and its friendly relations with other nations.

Lord Wharncliffe returned thanks for his health, coupled with the toast of the House of Wortley, proposed by Mr. J. Smith. Emigration and the commercial state of the country formed the principal topics of his Lordship's address.

Mr. Overend, in proposing the health of Earl Fitzwilliam, read a letter from his Lordship, apologising for his absence; the letter also dwelt on foreign politics, and expressed a gloomy view of the Turkish question on the part of the noble writer. The toast was drunk with all the honours, as were the following:—The Lord Mayor of London—the Lord Mayor of York—the Master Cutler—the Vicar and Clergy of Sheffield. The Members for the West Riding followed, and Mr. Denison returned thanks.

Mr. Alderman Birks proposed the health of the "Borough Members." (Cheers) He expressed especial gratification in the presence of their esteemed member, Mr. Roebuck (loud cheers), and was sure Mr. Roebuck would be much gratified by the expressions of their good feeling (Loud cheers).

Mr. Roebuck rose amid great applause, and said:—I am weak, gentlemen, and, therefore, if you will be silent it will oblige me, while I return thanks to my friend who has proposed my health, and to you for the manner in which you have received it. Permit me, also, as this is the first opportunity I have had since the late long illness I have suffered, to return my thanks to my constituents for the kindness and generosity with which they have borne my affliction. Not one remonstrance have I had on account of my absence from my duties. But great kindness and sympathy have been shown by my friends from a conviction that I was absent not willingly, but in spite of myself. Having thus thanked you, I will depart at once from that topic, for it is never agreeable to speak of one's self. While I have been ill, I have not been an inattentive spectator of what has been passing around me. Permit me, following in the steps of other gentlemen present, to congratulate you on the state of prosperity which you enjoy. But I beg you not to consider me like a death's head at a feast, if I warn you—though my friends have said that there is every prospect that this state of prosperity will continue—that still it may cease. It may cease from two causes—from your own conduct, or from the conduct of parties abroad. In a time of prosperity, capital increases fast, and with its increase there is felt the difficulty of employing it. Thereupon ensues an increased degree of hardihood and recklessness on the part of those who possess it. We have always seen a time of great prosperity followed by adversity, because the recklessness I have spoken of has led to unfounded speculation, and that to ruin. These are ominous warnings, and not agreeable; but they are honest and sincerely given by me, and I hope will not fall on inattentive ears (Cheers). But, while a state of adversity may come from yourselves, it may also come from abroad. I cannot look around me without participating in the feeling of Lord Fitzwilliam, expressed in his letter. To be prepared for war is the best preservation of peace (Cheers). I was present at the great peace-meeting the other day—the meeting of the Fleet of England. Depend upon it that meeting had more to do with the maintenance of peace than all the meetings you can collect of persons who profess to be the promoters of peace (Cheers). The man who bears an injury tamely is he on whom all the bullies around him will fasten; and if you give the world to understand that you will submit to insults and injuries, every bully in Europe will heap them upon you (Cheers). But that day gave the world to understand that England was prepared; and believe me it was a glorious sight, not merely because it showed our efficient means of defence, but the things which we saw, marked, proudly marked, the wonderful power in man of pure intellect to govern matter. We saw a magnificent vessel marching against wind and tide, without the semblance of motion, but her progress onward. No propulsive power was seen, but, in the poet's phrase, she seemed to "walk the waters like a thing of life," and to dare the elements to stop her. That great steam fleet was the great curator of peace in Europe; and depend upon it, it is no wise economy to cut down our means of defence (Cheers). No man loves peace better than I do, but peace is to be obtained only by making other people respect you. They will not respect you if they do not fear you; and England, to be respected and maintain peace, must be feared. It is useless to blink the question. It is idle to waive it. We are bound by the responsibilities of our position to act for you, and depend upon it you will never find me hesitate to give the means to defend peace by maintaining the army and navy (Cheers). This may not be popular (No, no), but depend upon it, it is wise. If you are looking to your own interests, you will listen to what I tell you, for your prosperity is dependent on the conduct of parties abroad. We are told—I have heard it to-night—that our great ally on the present occasion is France, but do you suppose that France would have been our ally if she had believed that we would bear insult? (Cheers). No, the insult would have been given. If borne, it would have been repeated, and we should not have been great people long. We are a great people, and we have the responsibilities of a great people. On England, at the present time, are centred the hopes of liberty throughout the world (Cheers). In this corner of Europe liberty now has its refuge and home. If England were broken down, Belgium would follow, Sardinia would be nothing. The despots of Europe would walk over the whole, and liberty, freedom, and constitutional government would take refuge in that great Republic which emanated from you. But having confidence in the spirit of our country—believing that you are what your ancestors were, I believe in the future of England, I look to it as the great harbinger of civilisation. The world looks to it for the benefit of mankind; and depend upon it that it requires you to maintain the glory—though that is a hard word to use—the honour, and the liberties of England. If her liberties were broken down, Europe would be prostrate; civilisation would be hurled backwards, instead of progressing; and we should not be, what we are, worthy descendants of our great predecessors. I told you I was weak, and I feel so. The few sentiments I have uttered have shaken me with emotion. It is not simulated; it is what I deeply feel. I will act on these principles; and in your name I will endeavour to maintain the power, the honour, and the integrity of this great country (Cheers). The worthy member for the West Riding has said that much was done during the last session. No man knows that more than I do, though I looked on from a distance. Much was done, but more remains to be done. Great

questions are coming on next year, and I hope that the same policy that has guided the vessel of the state safely for the last few months, will continue to guide it; that the prosperity which now pervades the land will continue to be the appanage of the people of England, and that we shall reform our institutions while we are prosperous (Loud cheers).—Mr. Roebuck soon afterwards retired.

Mr. Peto, M.P., said, if the selection had been left with him, he certainly should have chosen the toast which the Master Cutler had so kindly apportioned to him—"Prosperity to the Town and Trade of Sheffield" (Cheers). He need not, he was sure, call attention at the present moment to the movement resulting from Free-trade being now adopted as the commercial policy of this country, which was rendering to the industry of the world its motive power. It required at the hands of all the utmost possible appliances to keep pace with the position in which they are placed. If he were called upon to answer the question of the hon. member for the West Riding in Parliament—"Would the prosperity of Sheffield continue?"—he would point to the fact that England had but just thrown off those antiquated opinions; and, as yet, but a small portion of the world had followed her example. The effect upon their own trade had been shown by the statistics which the hon. member had read. Could they believe that the policy which had produced such results in this country could fail to produce effects on the Continent of Europe? They saw in France indications of a desire on the part of the Emperor to consolidate his own power by making freedom of exchange contribute to the prosperity of his empire. What would be the effect upon the trade of Sheffield if steel, iron, and cutlery should be admitted at a nominal duty into France, and the wines of France on similar terms into England? Europe was becoming indoctrinated with the principles of Free-trade; and when they looked at the fact that the United States contained a third less people than France, he need not point to the great hope it afforded to Sheffield when France should consult her true interests. After alluding to the rapidly increased exports of corn from Canada, he referred to Ireland, which was virtually a new country. Mr. Peto next glanced at the increased facilities for locomotion, comparing the existing position of Sheffield in that respect with what it was a century ago, when the Don was made navigable to Tinsley, and it was not till 1819 that the navigation reached the town; but they must maintain their position by cultivating artistic excellence, by keeping faith with the world in producing all that was necessary for the development of civilisation. They must all take care that the rising generation be properly educated, and led to believe that there was something in this world worth living for as well as in the next. If they thus discharged the duties that devolved upon them as masters, as men, and as citizens, Sheffield would maintain her place in history, not like Toledo and Damascus, having a traditional name for existence, long since passed away (Loud cheers).

Mr. H. Aitkin, of the firm of Joseph Rodgers and Sons, as a manufacturer of Sheffield, and a Past Master of this honourable and ancient Corporation, acknowledged the toast, and, remarking that if the Sheffield manufacturers would be true to themselves, they might defy the whole world, proceeded to propose "The Mayor and Corporation of Sheffield."

The Mayor returned thanks.

Lord E. Howard proposed the health of Mrs. Matthews, and the ladies of Sheffield.

The Master Cutler acknowledged the toast, and the assembly broke up.

Mr. Matthews, the Master Cutler, is a partner in the well-known firm of Thomas Turton and Sons, Sheffield; and, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, he gave a dinner, on a most liberal scale, to the clerks, managers, and workmen of the establishment. A procession, with a band of music and banners was formed at Sheaf Works; and the men, numbering nearly 800, walked in order to the appointed places of entertainment. About 600 dined at the Cutlers' Hall, under the presidency of the Master Cutler, and the remainder were provided for at several public-houses. The greatest harmony prevailed on the occasion.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON FOR JAPAN.

The naval force of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia now in the Chinese waters with the intention of proceeding to Japan to watch the movements of the American squadron under orders for that destination, consists of the *Pallas*, 52 guns; the *Dvinia*, 10 guns; and the *Vostock*, 4 guns. After remaining at Hong-Kong for about a week, the *Pallas* and *Vostock* are to proceed in search of the American fleet, supposed to be about the Loochoo Islands, waiting for the *Powhattan*, hourly expected. The *Pallas* was built at St. Petersburg in 1838, and, as a specimen of her sailing qualities, made the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to Java Head in thirty-two days. Her armament is composed of four 68-pounders and forty-eight 24-pounders, with a beautiful stand of the newly-invented rifles, carrying, at blank-point range, a distance of 400 paces. Her crew numbers altogether 400, including a brass band of twenty. There are no marines—indeed, every seaman is enlisted in Russia, and has to do military as well as naval duty if required of him. The period of service is, in some instances, eighteen years, in others twenty-two years, at the expiration of which they retire on a pension, but at any time during the first five years afterwards they are liable to be called on to do duty should any emergency arise. For this service they receive, besides food and clothing, an annual payment, the average rate of which will astonish the seamen of other navies—one guinea per annum; for foreign service two guineas. Of course everything is found them; and, according to their appearance, they do not want for food or clothing. Besides this, the families of those who are married are maintained in barracks, for every son an extra ration being allowed (for daughters none), on the express condition, however, that when of sufficient age—say sixteen years—the male youth does duty as a seaman or soldier. The soldier's period of service is, for cavalry ten years, infantry fifteen years. Children born during the five years after period are totally exempt. A guinea per annum we have mentioned as the average rate of pay. There are, however, several classes of seamen—1st, helmsmen; 2nd, topmen; 3rd, able seamen; and the ordinaries, as in the English navy; with various grades of petty officers, as boatswains and their mates. Among the list of principal officers there is no paymaster or purser. The duty of that officer in an English ship, in the Russian navy is attended to by one of the lieutenants, the actual working of the business being done by officers of the second grade. The *Pallas* is in first-rate order, the decks and every part of her as clean as British frigates just from sea, and a credit to any service. The squadron sent to the seas of China and Japan by the Emperor of Russia is not with any view of interrupting the squadron sent by America to Japan, but with instructions to co-operate with America if necessary, and secure to Russia a share of the advantages expected to be derived by opening a commercial intercourse with that country. The Russians say their Emperor thought of sending an Embassy to Japan long before the Americans did. Between Russian America and the most northern ports of Japan, there is still, and for long time has been, some trade, and it is in no way unreasonable to find his Imperial Majesty desirous of improving and regulating it on such terms as may be obtained by other Governments. The *Dina* frigate, and the *Poltux* brig, have left Creustadt for Canton, which will bring up the Russian squadron on that station to five sail.

FOREIGN GOODS.—THE SHIPPING TRADE.—The Customs authorities, deeming it expedient to empower the landing surveyors to permit the shipment of bonded goods, and goods for drawback, before and after the legal hours of business, upon occasions of emergency, they have given orders that those officers, upon application being made to them by the proper parties for the purpose, do grant the permission for the shipment of goods over time, as they do in cases of application for the discharge of cargoes of vessels from foreign ports before and after hours of business, for the general convenience of trade.

TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.—The sailing of the Australian steamer is delayed until early in October. The *Harbinger* also sails early next month. The clipper ship *Sovereign of the Seas* left Liverpool on Wednesday for Port Phillip, with sixty-five passengers, and 3000 tons of measurement goods, valued at £300,000. This is one of the largest and most valuable cargoes ever shipped from any port. There are now forty-eight vessels loading at Liverpool for Australian ports, of an aggregate tonnage of 30,507 tons, which are expected to sail during the present month. Of these ten are upwards of a thousand tons. Twenty-six of these ships are for Melbourne, three for Geelong, four for Melbourne and Sydney, ten for Sydney direct, three for Port Adelaide, and two for Hobart Town. About seventy iron and wooden houses have been shipped from Liverpool to Melbourne in the last two months, besides about thirty tons of slate, 220,000 bricks and tiles, and 6300 packages of building materials.

PROGRESS OF CALIFORNIA.—California (observes an American journal) in five years has become a great State, with a population of 300,000. Her mines are yielding at the rate of 100,000,000 dols. a year, are increasing, and appear to be inexhaustible. The commerce of San Francisco rivals that of our largest Atlantic cities. From January to the 30th May, 1853, there entered 487 vessels, of 249,033 tons, and cleared 755 vessels of 272,245 tons. Governor Bigler reports that there is a capital of 108,522,568 dols. employed in agriculture, real estate, and improvements; and, comparing her with other states, he says:—"In horses, she is in advance of 15 of the states; in mules, of 26 states; milch cows, of 12 states in work oxen, of 8; value of live stock, of 20 states; barley, only equalled by New York; potatoes, next to New York, and more than one-half of all produced in the Union; wheat, greater than 10 of the states; oats, three-fourths of the other states; hay, exceeding 9 of the states; mining, without a parallel; fruits exceeding all the states in variety; and one-half of them in quantity produced."

FOREIGN CORDAGE.—An importation has taken place at Southampton, from India, of a parcel of cordage manufactured from strips of hide, and, from its pliability and durability, particularly adapted for the purpose of tiller ropes. These hide ropes are a novel article of importation from abroad, and will be admissible under the new tariff free of duty.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

AMONGST the many projects announced by Mr. Disraeli, when in office, as looming in the distance, was one for reforming the mode of administering public affairs, so as to divide and distribute the public business fairly amongst appropriate departments, and provide that it be efficiently performed at a reasonable cost. The subject did not originate with Mr. Disraeli, but has long engaged the attention of public writers; and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer seems not averse from taking it into his consideration. He has empowered Mr. Arthur Symonds, a gentleman connected with the public service, who has long directed his attention to this branch of needful reform, and has written much concerning it, to submit his views thereon to him in a brief but systematic form. We have the result of his labours before us, as presented to the Chancellor; printed, however, only for private circulation, and less a book to read than the skeleton of a plan. When the number of persons employed in the public service, a large army, and the expense of the civil Government—not less than £3,000,000 a year—are considered, it is at once evident that there is great room for inquiry into the manner in which the money is spent and the duties are performed. There is a great necessity, too, for the exercise, by the public, of a vigilant control; if it be wrong to conclude with some radical reformers, that the system is one of mere corruption and abuse, most part of which requires only to be amputated.

It may be supposed that one great business of Parliament—which continually calls for returns and estimates, and annually votes the salaries of all the officials; which has undertaken to abolish some offices and created others; and which must give its sanction to every new office—is to model, supervise, and reform the whole administration. So in fact it is. But the slightest consideration of the nature of Parliament—a heterogeneous collection of various classes—the most influential members being office-holders—and of the numerous affairs which divide its attention, while a minute and accurate knowledge of details is necessary to form a correct opinion of the duties of public officers—suffices to convince us that Parliament is not adapted to the purpose, and can at best only lend its sanction to some scheme proposed by official men, without, perhaps, fully comprehending its bearings. For keeping alive patriotism, and inducing in the public a habit of attending to national affairs, Parliament is an admirable instrument; but to devise a proper system of administration requires the calm wisdom of the closet, unperverted by party contentions, and designs of personal aggrandisement. The present condition of the public offices—based on no system, one not serving the purposes of the other, and often running counter to one another, and not forming proportionate parts of one homogeneous whole, is the proof that the Parliament is unfit for the task. It has not neglected the work—it has done it erroneously and unsystematically. If, at some anterior period a system—duly subordinated in all its parts and based on some principle, such as that of regarding the Prime Minister or chief executive officer as a Commander-in-Chief, having under him heads of departments and brigades of servants, calculated to carry into effect in the best way the art of administering public affairs according to our present knowledge—Parliament might now continually revise and amend such a system, and extend it as society expanded. But no such system has ever been established in England, and the object now proposed is to prepare the materials for establishing such a system which Parliament may work hereafter. The aim, in fact, is to prescribe scientific rules, for what is called the omnipotence (which seems to mean unregulated anarchy) of Parliament; for it is found that Parliament, to achieve any work, must submit, like individuals, to that higher power, which imposes on all the conditions of success or failure.

It may be remarked as a matter of some interest, that the art of war everywhere became earlier known than the art of administering public affairs, and everywhere the former has been more systematised and efficiently carried out than the latter—though the latter includes a provision for successfully prosecuting war when necessary. Though the subject has been discussed for ages, it was not till the United States were constituted, that a systematic plan was laid down for a national administration. For some time that plan answered, but the present practice of periodically dismissing numerous functionaries as the President is changed, and the continual creation of new offices with new functions, consequent on the rapid growth of society in the States, shows us that the system there is not exactly what it ought to be, and nothing we can imitate. So at the great French Revolution such a system was established, and was subsequently more completely carried out by Bonaparte. It places the whole Administration under one chief executive officer: all its subordinate parts seem well arranged; but it is cumbersome and even ruinous from its very completeness—extending over too many parts of society which administration ought not to meddle with—leaving little or no room for private enterprise, and stifling or misdirecting the energies it ought to nourish, even if it control them. In Germany, too, a systematic and almost uniform plan of administration prevails through all the States. It is well subordinated; but everything being carried on by writing, and every act being recorded and described, approved, and re-described and re-recorded, while the administration is extended over the great mass of private affairs, it is slower in operation and more cumbersome and injurious than the French system. Both cannot fail to remind the reader of the soldier who so loaded himself with armour that he perished under its weight. The systems of France and Germany destroy the welfare they were devised to promote. England never had a system. Our mode of administering public affairs has grown up with the Constitution—according to circumstances; and is more like a workshop of a successful tradesman—all ins and outs, and ups and downs, as he has added room after room to suit his increasing business—than a temple like St. Paul's, finished on one plan and adapted to all times.

It was not only "during the war," as Mr. Symonds states, "and till the accession of William IV., that one commission after another was established, to meet each exigency as it arose;" but that has always been our plan; and so a Secretaryship for the Colonies, a Board of Trade (and no longer a Board of Plantations); an Admiralty Board, instead of a Lord High Admiral; a Commander-

in-Chief, a Secretary-at-War, a Poor-law Board, and a great variety of offices, have been at every period created as they were needed. Never was it the case here, as Mr. Symonds represents, however desirable to make it so hereafter, that all the offices of our State were formed on one plan, and subjected to one scheme of subordination. Some departments—as the Admiralty and the Treasury—have been governed by boards, singularly organised, presided over by First Lords; and other departments have been governed and presided over—like the Home and Colonial departments—by a single Secretary, without any responsible advisers, but only Under-Secretaries and clerks to do his bidding. When the multifarious duties of a Home or a Colonial Secretary are considered—the former having to watch over the magistracy and the militia, to investigate criminal trials, that he may advise the Sovereign when to pardon, and when to carry the law into execution, and to watch over the police and health of the Empire; the latter having to administer the affairs of numerous colonies, with different systems of laws, and the people speaking different languages—it would seem more reasonable that each Secretary should have a board of advisers for such widely different subjects, than the First Lord of the Admiralty, or the First Lord of the Treasury, should have a board of advisers, one of whom has to look after the navy only, and the other after the finances. The reason possibly may be that the First Lord of the Treasury is not necessarily a financier, nor the First Lord of the Admiralty a sailor. It is found, too, in fact, that the First Naval Lord is, in most cases, the real working head of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer the sole Finance Minister, while the members of the boards of Admiralty, or Treasury, except as the head of each is a Cabinet Minister, have little more to do than the duty of signing clerks. Such duties can be performed by any persons; and ensigns of the army, or young peers fresh from college, make very good junior Lords of the Treasury or Admiralty.

Abroad, functionaries, under the name of the *bureaucratie*, form a class almost as distinct from the rest of society as the military; and, except in a few instances in France, administrative offices are always filled by persons brought up to the business. It seems desirable that we should have the administration of public affairs provided for by some well-organised system, and that men should be educated to fulfil these duties. We curiously prescribe, however, an apprenticeship of three or seven years to learn how to make a coat or a pair of boots; and suppose that the important and delicate functions of an administrator of public affairs can be well performed without any training. According to our present plan, administrative organisation and administrative ability are supposed, like digestion and appetite, to come by nature. Hence the administration of public affairs has become a great jumble and a mockery in the eyes of all systematic men.

A plan for a complete system of administration implies, first, a clear comprehension of the duties of Government, and a clear definition of what it ought to undertake and what it ought not. Mr. Burke has told us that he found the task of solving that problem the most difficult he ever undertook. We know, for certain, that Government should not undertake too much—should not, for example, direct individuals how to get rich, and should protect all its subjects from injustice, and the State from invasion. Abroad, the locomotion of individuals is hampered by police regulations; here, it is perfectly free. The boundaries therefore of a Government's duties must first be prescribed, and that done, they may be divided into departments, and each department placed under one responsible chief. Such a project, however, would require much time and much investigation to prepare it; and would require, first, a philosophical inquiry into the duties of Government, and then an inquiry at all the different offices, of the duties now performed, and into the reasons of them, as well as how those duties—supposing them to be consistent with the duties that Government ought to undertake—can be best performed. To assume that Government is to regulate every part of the business of society, is absurd; to suppose that what it now undertakes to regulate, is precisely what it ought to regulate, is not much better—because its assumption of functions, like the modes of administering them, has been dictated more by chance and circumstances than by any well-devised system or well-founded general principle. Into this all-important and even fundamental inquiry Mr. Symonds does not enter. He tacitly assumes that all which the Government now attempts to do, it ought to do; and his plan only contemplates the necessary provisions for doing that well. He would build on the departments as they now exist—first inquiring into the functions of each, and then endeavouring to make it perfect in itself, and perfect as a part of a perfect whole. He contemplates no curtailment; efficiency is his great aim, and consistently with that, he proposes great extension. He would have libraries and librarians for each department, actuaries, registrars, accountants, &c., who are not at present in existence, but who would be required in a perfect system. His plan would be more acceptable, we think, to functionaries than to the public. It would add to their number and their importance; Mr. Symonds leaves the public in no doubt, whatever, as to the imperfections of the present no-system: his own untried scheme wants the warrant of experience, or rather experience is against it; for it more resembles the system in use in Germany than any thing else; and, on the whole, that is far more injurious than beneficial to the Germans.

THE GRAPE VINE MILDEW.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

As the Grape Mildew is now exciting such great interest, especially in the horticultural world, and is certainly becoming, by the rapid progress of the disease, a matter of European importance—second only (even if it be so) to the potato blight—I send you for Illustration a drawing, upon an enlarged scale, of a specimen of the mildew now under my observation by transmitted light in one of Nachez's (of Paris) best microscopes (having a magnifying power of 500 diameters), and upon the correctness of which you may rely.

The mildew, seen here, forms a very beautiful microscopic object; and in the illustration I send you, may be very distinctly traced the progress of the fungus from its seed to its decay.

The grape or "egg mildew" as it is sometimes called, assumes, when at perfection or in its most vigorous state of development, the form of well-defined oval or egg-shaped berries or cells, semi-transparent, and of a pale greenish hue, declining in colour as the seed approaches maturity; the cells or seed-vessels then gradually collapse, and assume the shape of an elongated cube (a circumstance, I believe, not hitherto observed, but which under my object-glass is quite decided); and at this period it is that the cells either burst or the seed is ejected from their now open extremities; and, becoming scattered in all directions among the vines, reproduces the destructive fungus with astonishing rapidity.

Upon observing the mildew *in situ*—or in its natural position upon the

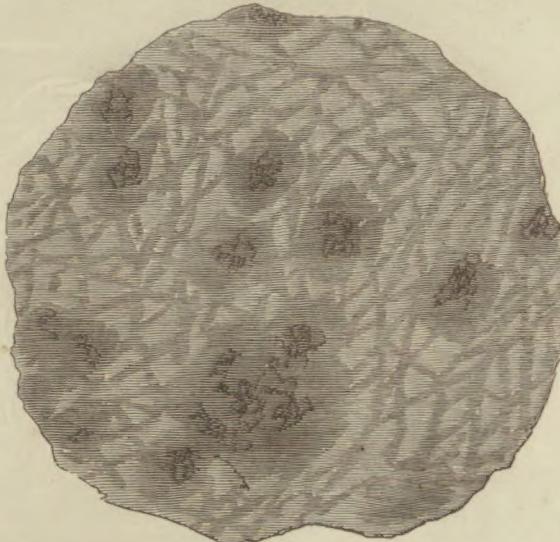
grape—many of the sporidia are found joined together at their extremities, forming tubes of two or more cells, but rarely exceeding five or six in number—thus losing their individual cellular character. This tubular arrangement of the seed-vessels has been supposed by some persons to be a provision of nature for the purpose of fertilisation; but I much doubt it, as we find—by simply washing, or otherwise carefully removing a portion of the mildew—such to be the rapidity with which the sporidia attach themselves to each other, that tubes or necklaces of them are instantly formed, sometimes of very considerable length. Hence I conclude, not that the cells take this form by reason of any natural law, for any specific purpose, but more probably from these minute atoms having some magnetic attraction towards each other, very analogous to crystaline polarisation; or, perhaps, by having some glutinous exudia at the apex of the cells, they may, by simple contact, become fixed in this particular position.



MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE GRAPE MILDEW.

What the grape mildew really is will no longer admit of a doubt: it is, like the potato and other blights that threaten such serious consequences and destruction in the vegetable world, a "parasitical fungus"—the cause, and not the effect of disease, the healthy and unhealthy vine being attacked by it indiscriminately. In my opinion, each sporidium forms a complete and perfect fungoid plant of itself, possessing an inherent power of reproduction, vegetating upon any part of the vine from which it can draw a sufficient supply of vegetable juice, and thus causing the disease and ultimate destruction of the foliage and fruit.

It may perhaps be to little purpose to speculate or theorise as to the origin of the grape or other prevailing blights; some persons believe them to be "atmospheric"—that is to say, that they are induced by some peculiar condition or state of the atmosphere. There seems, however, no good reason to suppose that our present atmosphere differs in any material degree from that of past ages (excepting, it may be, in its average temperature) when these blights were unknown among us; and, unless we are prepared to admit the possibility of active vegetable life



MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF THE OUTWARD TISSUE OR SKIN OF THE GRAPE, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY THE MILDEW.

being generated by the constituent gases of our atmosphere—viz., oxygen and azote, aided in some mysterious way by electricity or some other unknown agent, I think we may safely discard this "Atmospheric Theory," as unsound and unphilosophical. What is more probable, is, that these mildews, or blights, are the hybrid productions either of some of the minute fungi already existing among ourselves, or in other, and perhaps far distant lands, and from thence have been wafted upon the wind into these latitudes.

W. D.
"The Hermitage," St. Mary Church, Torquay.

P.S. I have to state with great satisfaction, that one of my own vines having been attacked this season with the blight, I have completely destroyed it without the slightest injury to the foliage or fruit, by once syringing with a composition, the basis of which is sulphur in solution, and which, I have not the slightest doubt, will prove as effectual as a preventive of the mildew (*under glass*) as a cure.

The accompanying additional illustration, showing the Vine Blight at the edge of a section of Grape, magnified 75 diameters, is from an



THE GRAPE MILDEW AT THE EDGE OF A SECTION OF GRAPE, MAGNIFIED.

interesting pamphlet, by Mr. Quarles Harris, recently published:—

The grapes (says Mr. Harris), when blighted, are covered with what appears to be a white powder, like lime, a little darkened with brown or yellow. These fungi send forth laterally, in all directions, thread-like filaments, which become so completely interwoven with one another as entirely to cover and enclose the skin of the grape in a compact and firm net-work, and on each is seen the egg-shaped capsule or seed-pod. The pips and juice go on swelling, and at times, when struck late in the season, the grapes become partially ripe and coloured; but very soon, expansion from within going on, checked by this net-work, the grape bursts, but as it cannot burst as it would do were it unconfined, the edges of the part where it bursts turn inward in place of outward, and the pips are exposed to view as the teeth of a man when the lips are drawn back. If the grapes are struck in an early stage of their growth, they dry up, fall off, and become very offensive, but do not split.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE LAST VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

HER MAJESTY paid her fourth and last visit to the Exhibition on Friday morning. At a little before ten o'clock, the Royal carriage drove into the court-yard of the Royal Dublin Society, and, passing through the house, were received at the passage leading into the Exhibition by the members of the Executive Committee. The public were not admitted till a later hour, with the exception of Exhibitors and members of the press.

The Queen wore a richly-figured French barège dress, a rich white scarf, and a white bonnet—the scarf and bonnet both trimmed with blue. Her Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits. Prince Albert wore a dark-coloured paletot, buttoned up to the neck, and dark grey trousers. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred wore black cloth paletots, white trousers, and light grey caps.

Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Granville, President of the Council; Colonels Grey and Phipps; and Sir James Clarke, Physician to her Majesty.

As on her former visits, her Majesty had inspected the entire of the ground floor, the galleries now attracted the Royal party. Her Majesty paid particular attention to the various specimens sent from the industrial schools in different parts of the island, and made several purchases of laces, embroidered muslin, &c. Having concluded an intimate examination of all the remaining departments in the Exhibition, and having made a large number of purchases, the Queen entered the reception-room at the grand entrance to the building; from which her Majesty passed through the assembled masses, who had meanwhile been admitted to the other extremity of the hall, whence the Queen took her departure by the private door through which she had entered. But, previous to her leaving the building, her Majesty again expressed her satisfaction at the admirable manner in which the whole arrangements had been conducted.

CAVALRY REVIEW IN THE PHOENIX-PARK.

In the course of Friday morning his Royal Highness Prince Albert reviewed the cavalry forming the Dublin garrison, in the Phoenix-park. His Royal Highness wore the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, and was attended by a large staff, also in undress uniform. At twelve o'clock a Royal salute from the Artillery upon the ground announced the arrival of his Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur shortly afterwards followed in one of the Lord-Lieutenant's carriages, as did also the Countess of St. Germans, &c.

The cavalry was commanded by the Earl of Cardigan, Colonel of the 11th Hussars; and the regiments upon the ground were the 1st or King's Own Dragoon Guards, the 2nd or Queen's Bays; the 11th or Prince Albert's Own Regiment of Hussars, the 16th Lancers, and a six-gun battery of the Royal Horse Artillery.

His Royal Highness having ridden round the lines, they afterwards passed before him in quick and slow time; after which a series of brilliant manoeuvres were performed, by which the admirable discipline and efficiency of the troops was proved. At the conclusion his Royal Highness expressed himself much satisfied with the proceedings.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO HOWTH.

Shortly after the return of his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the review, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Lord-Lieutenant, and Countess of St. Germans, the Duchess of Wellington, Hon. Miss Bulteel, Marquis of Breadalbane, and Sir James Clarke, visited Howth Castle, the picturesque residence of the Earl of Howth. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, Lord Dunkellin, &c., were invited to meet the Royal party.

The Royal carriages were accompanied by Colonels Grey and Gordon (Equerries in Waiting) on horseback, and they proceeded by the Clontarf road, passing through the demesne of the Earl of Charlemont. On her arrival at Howth, her Majesty was received by the Earl of Howth and his son, Lord St. Lawrence, and conducted to the Castle, where her Majesty afterwards drove round the hill, and appeared particularly struck with the splendid prospect. Shortly after seven o'clock the Royal party started again for the Viceregal Lodge, highly pleased with their visit.

The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans invited distinguished parties each night to dinner to meet her Majesty. The party on Wednesday evening comprised Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl and Countess of Mayo, the Earl and Countess of Clonmel, the Earl of Lisowel, Viscount and Viscountess Massareene and Ferrard, Viscount and Viscountess Monck, Viscountess Forbes, Lord and Lady Clarina, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Miss Monahan, the Right Hon. the Attorney-General, Sir James Clarke, Major Henry Ponsonby, Aide-de-Camp in Waiting. Later in the evening their Excellencies received a select party.

The following were honoured with invitations from the Lord Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans to meet her Majesty at dinner on Thursday evening in the Viceregal Lodge:—The Earl Granville, the Duchess of Wellington, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Dowager Marchioness of Sligo, the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Earl and Countess of Besborough, the Earl and Countess of Desart, Earl and Countess of Bective, Lord West, Lord and Lady Naas, Lord Adolphus Fitzclare, the Dowager Lady Vivian, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, the Hon. Colonel Phipps, the Hon. Colonel Grey, the Hon. Miss Bulteel, right Hon. Francis and Mrs. Blackburne, Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Major and Mrs. Larcom, Major-General Cochrane, Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, Sir James Clarke, Lord Dunkellin, Mr. Felton Hervey. The band of the 63rd Regiment performed during dinner. Later in the evening, her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans gave a soirée dansante, to which the élite of the aristocracy sojourning in Dublin were invited.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY ON SATURDAY EVENING.

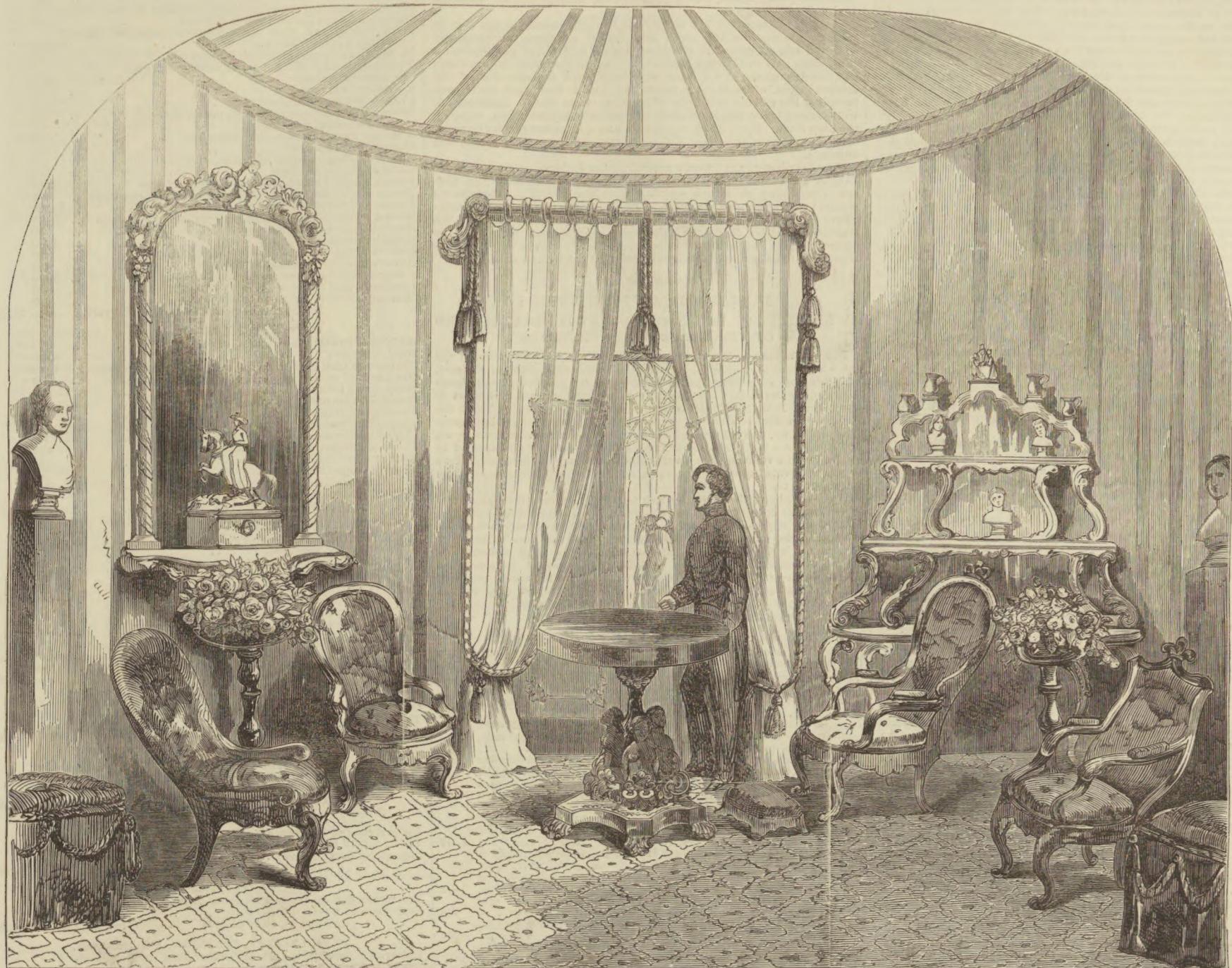
Long before the hour announced for the departure of her Majesty and suite, the entire line of route, from the Viceregal Lodge in the Phoenix-park to the extremity of the pier at Kingstown, presented a scene of unusual excitement and animation. Two squadrons of the 11th (Prince Albert's own) Hussars, the 16th Lancers, and 2nd (Queen's Bays) Dragoon Guards, were drawn up in line in front of the Viceregal Lodge for some time before the appointed hour of departure; and close to them were ranged the pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School, upwards of 300 strong, with their own band and colours. At about half-past five o'clock, the carriages of her Majesty and suite, and those of the Lord-Lieutenant and his household, drew up at the principal door of the lodge; shortly after which her Majesty appeared, and was at once welcomed with the National Anthem.

The first carriage was occupied by her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. In the second carriage their Excellencies the Lord-Lieutenant and Countess of St. Germans, with the Duchess of Wellington and the Hon. Mary Bulteel, Maid of Honour in Waiting, took their seats. The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Granville, President of the Council; and the Hon. Colonels Gordon and Grey, occupied the third carriage; and two other carriages that followed were occupied by officers of her Majesty's and the Lord-Lieutenant's household. Her Majesty's servants wore the Royal livery, and her carriage was attended by outriders. A squadron of the 16th Lancers preceded the Royal equipage, whilst the 11th Hussars and Queen's Bays brought up the rear. The carriages proceeded at once through the Park, Park-street, Essex-quay, &c., over Carlisle-bridge, and thence by D'Olier-street to the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, where the arrangements were not materially different from those made on the occasion of the Queen's arrival. The principal streets were kept clear by military, both cavalry and infantry; and, although the most intense desire was manifested to obtain a last glimpse of her Majesty, yet the conduct of the immense masses congregated was so admirable that the slightest confusion did not arise. In every available place where her Majesty could be seen, large crowds were assembled, who cheered vociferously whenever the Queen appeared.

The Queen alighted at the station under a tastefully-erected canopy;



VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—HER MAJESTY'S RETIRING-ROOM.

when deafening cheers rung along the street, which were renewed again and again, even after the Queen had disappeared from view. Her Majesty at once proceeded to take her place in a state carriage prepared for her, whilst the suite, and several members of the nobility and principal officials in Ireland, were accommodated in other carriages in the same train.

Meanwhile not only was every train to Kingstown crowded with pass-

sengers, but a continuous stream of cars, carriages, and vehicles of every description—all as crowded as possible—continued to fill the road (nearly seven miles) from Dublin to Kingstown. The pier at Kingstown, about a mile in length, was equally crowded, as well as every point in the neighbourhood of the harbour—roof, window, vessel, hill, or rock—which could command a view of the embarkation. A battery of heavy artillery had been placed along the western pier at Kingstown,

to give the necessary salutes, and to add to the imposing appearance of the scene.

A little before six o'clock loud bursts of applause announced the arrival of the Queen at Kingstown. Her Majesty, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and accompanied by the same parties who had formed the Royal cortége from the Viceregal Lodge, shortly afterwards appeared, and proceeded between lines of fashionably-dressed ladies and



THE ILLUMINATION AT DUBLIN.—SCENE ON CARLISLE-BRIDGE.

gentlemen to the jetty pier, where the Royal yacht the *Victoria and Albert*, was moored. Her Majesty proceeded along a carpeted avenue, and was attended by the members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, and the Directors of the Railway. Her Majesty recognising Sir John Benson in the crowd, immediately addressed him, and said she was glad of the opportunity thus afforded her of again expressing to him the satisfaction she had derived from viewing the splendid building of which he was the architect and designer.

As soon as the Queen had placed her foot on board the Royal yacht, the *Hogue* thundered forth a Royal salute, which was taken up by the vessels in the harbour, the batteries on shore, and the Pigeon-house fort in the distance.

The Royal yacht having slipped her moorings, anchored in the harbour at a little distance from the shore, and it soon became known that the Royal squadron would not weigh anchor until the following morning, notwithstanding which the crowd still continued to linger at Kingstown till a late hour.

At about ten o'clock the same evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks at King-town, which was still densely crowded. The Lord-Lieutenant and Countess St. Germans were honoured with invitations to dine on board with her Majesty.

At four o'clock on Sunday morning, the Royal fleet weighed anchor and proceeded to sea.

Among the evidences of her Majesty's enjoyment of the visit are the following:—"We have spent a delightful week, and are quite sorry to leave so soon," was the gracious exclamation of her Majesty to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on leaving the Westland-row terminus for Kingstown; and, on a preceding day, his Royal Highness Prince Albert remarked to Mr. Roe, the Chairman of the Committee of the Great Exhibition, in reference to the latter, "that it was a most interesting event, and that her Majesty would not have lost it for the world."

ARRIVAL AT HOLYHEAD.

Her Majesty arrived at Holyhead on board the Royal yacht at half-past eight on Sunday morning. The other vessels of the squadron arrived also in the course of the morning.

Divine service was performed on board the *Victoria and Albert* in the morning. About two o'clock in the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their suite, went on board the *Fairy* tender, which immediately proceeded on a marine excursion round the Head to the entrance of the Menai Straits. The *Fairy* was accompanied by the Trinity yacht *Irene*, and the *Banshee*. The day was beautiful and clear, and her Majesty had a distinct view of the South Stack and the whole south-west coast of Anglesea, with Carnarvon Castle on the opposite shore. The *Fairy* returned about seven o'clock, when her Majesty proceeded on board the *Victoria and Albert*.

On Monday morning the Royal party witnessed, in Holyhead harbour, the explosion of a great mine, containing 4000lbs. or 5000lbs. of gunpowder at the quarries. By this gigantic operation, about 20,000 tons of material available for the breakwaters were at once detached from the cliff; and the sublimity of the spectacle may, therefore, readily be conceived.

DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

At half-past eight o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* steamed round to the landing-place of the old harbour; the illustrious party disembarked, and, entering the Royal train, were drawn by horses to a point on the rails nearly opposite Hibbert's Royal Hotel. Here the engine was attached, and the journey northward at once commenced. Captain Simmons, R.E., again took charge of the train. The Royal party reached Chester at a quarter to eleven o'clock, where Mr. Binger, the manager, and the other officers of the Chester and Holyhead Railway took their leave. Proceeding at a rapid pace by Park-side, Lancaster was gained at one, and Carlisle at a quarter past three. After a stay of an hour there for luncheon, the journey was resumed. Her Majesty was received throughout with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty by crowds of her subjects collected at all the stations on the route. At Chester a guard of honour lined the platform and saluted, the band playing the National Anthem. Further on, at Warrington, a salute was fired from a fine new ship on the stocks, and the factory operatives turned out in large numbers to give their Queen a hearty cheer. It was much the same along the entire line, and nothing more bespeaks the interest with which her Majesty is regarded even by the humblest of her people, than to observe that at the loneliest wayside cottages the inmates on these occasions await her approach, and shout and wave their hats and handkerchiefs as the train whirls past.

THE QUEEN AT EDINBURGH.

The sun was setting as the train approached Edinburgh from the west, and brought out in strong relief the picturesque outline of the Pentland range on the south, with the lion-like form of Arthur's Seat, crouching guardian-like over the northern capital. The time fixed for the arrival was a quarter before seven, and precisely at that time, or rather two minutes before it, the train stopped at the Lothian-road station. On alighting, her Majesty and Prince Albert at once received the municipal and civil authorities, and then proceeded to the reception-rooms; from whence to the carriage in waiting for them on the other side was but the work of a few minutes. The progress to the Abbey Palace differed in many striking respects from her Majesty's former entrances. Instead of the wild and picturesque appearance of the Queen's Park, through which she passes when entering Edinburgh by the North British line, she passed, on this occasion, through the heart of the town. But then that progress included the whole length of Princes-street, from the Castle to the Calton-hill, constituting a vista as noble and stately as any capital in Europe can furnish. The whole of the streets on the line were crowded with spectators, who, of their own accord, formed a double avenue, through which her Majesty might pass. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the children, proceeded in an open carriage slowly through the multitude, whose bearing was at once cordial and enthusiastic. After a progress of nearly half an hour, the Queen entered Holyrood, and the pageant was at an end.

DEPARTURE FROM EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Cambridge, who is in Edinburgh on a visit, called on her Majesty in the evening, and joined the Royal party at breakfast before the departure. That departure was fixed for a quarter past eight, and punctually to that moment the guns of the Castle announced that her Majesty had left Holyrood. She proceeded through the park, in which, notwithstanding the early hour, there was a large body of people, and entered the carriages at St. Margaret's. The Royal train then left Edinburgh on the Glasgow line; from whence the Queen turned off at Castle Cary for Perth and Cupar Angus. From that point her Majesty proceeded by carriage, a distance of sixty miles, to Balmoral, which was happily reached about six o'clock.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Two of the Engravings upon the preceding pages represent the first visit of her Majesty to the Exhibition on Monday.

Just as the clock struck eleven, an immense cheer outside the building announced the arrival of the Queen—the great centre door was thrown open, and her Majesty, leaning on Prince Albert, the Royal children walking beside, set her foot for the first time into the Irish Exhibition building. After remaining for a few minutes in the Reception-room—a small and prettily fitted-up apartment, adjoining the main entrance—her Majesty entered the great hall amidst a tremendous chorus of human voices, waving of handkerchiefs and hats. As her Majesty proceeded up the hall the cheering was again and again renewed, until her Majesty reached the dais, where she stood in evident admiration of the magnificent scene before her. Her Majesty, at brief intervals, bowed most graciously to the assembled multitude, in return for the brilliant reception she received. The Marquis of Breadalbane handed her Majesty the chair in which she was crowned, but she declined to occupy it, preferring to look about, in evident admiration and surprise of everything she saw and heard.

Another account states, the committee, who, headed by their chairman, George Roe, led the way, having reached the foot of the raised dais on which the throne had been placed, formed a semicircle at its base, while the Queen and the other members of the Royal family, ascending the steps, took their places, her Majesty in the centre with the Prince of Wales on her right hand and Prince Albert and Prince Arthur on her left. The spectacle which the hall now presented was singularly imposing—in front, the vast assemblage standing up and cheering loudly; behind, the Court, in an attitude of respectful attendance; and beyond them, on the verge of the platform, a semicircle of the Irish nobility. The Queen appeared touched by the scene, which, probably, recalled to her memory another of the same description, though still more splendid. His Royal Highness Prince Albert seemed also affected, and both gazed earnestly for some minutes over the great area of the hall, to the aspect of which the enthusiasm of loyalty added an indescribable charm.

The magnificent bouquet of roses and shamrock carried by her Majesty on this visit, was prepared and arranged by Mr. Harding, of Cliff-street, Bond-street, who proceeded from London to the Viceregal Lodge for that purpose.

The third Illustration is a scene from the illumination of the city, on Monday evening, on the north side, where the effect was extremely beautiful and effective. It consisted almost entirely of gas devices, a few houses only in different places being lit with candles from within; and the deep gloom of a starless sky heightened the splendour of the artificial light, which at some points fell like a flood upon the streets, revealing the moving masses by which they were filled. Multitudes of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen walked in every direction, enjoying the *coup d'œil*. The throng of vehicles and foot passengers on Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, College-green, and some other points, was immense.

Thus terminated the Queen's second visit to Ireland, made under far happier auspices than the first, and destined to inaugurate the new era of prosperity at length opening upon the country. Perhaps no incident connected with the event better illustrates this than the circumstance that, while her Majesty was arriving last week in Dublin, the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company had completed the communication between that city and Belfast, thus enabling the welcome news to be instantaneously forwarded to the British coast.

DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION: AN ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF ITS CONSTRUCTION, AND OF THE VALUE OF ITS CONTENTS.

Those who take a warm interest in the industrial development of the age will peruse the following Estimate with more than ordinary pleasure, as it furnishes something like a true index of the progress already made in that direction, and indicates pretty clearly the onward movement of the future. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the details of the Estimate are derived from the most authentic sources—have been carefully drawn up, and collated with scrupulous accuracy: an error or so, however, and a few slight discrepancies, must naturally be expected in estimating the value of such a vast collection of objects, especially where so much uncertainty of data prevails, and so few authentic sources can be appealed to.

If the Estimate, therefore, be not as strictly correct throughout the wide range of its details as an accountant's balance-sheet, it will at least closely approximate to it, and be found worthy of reference as an epitome of the exact cost of the Building, and the true value of its Contents. With these few prefatory remarks we shall content ourselves, as lengthened comment on this occasion would be somewhat unseasonable—our object being simply to lay before the reader the main facts and features of the Great Exhibition, which are not only curious and instructive in themselves, but also suggest the right road to the industrial regeneration of the age.

THE COST OF CONSTRUCTING THE BUILDING.

The cost of constructing the Building is principally comprised in the following items:—

There are 80 cast-iron pillars to support the galleries, each pillar measuring 12 inches in diameter and 36 feet in length. Calculating the weight of a single pillar at 36 cwt., and the price at £6 per ton, we arrive at the sum of £864. It also requires 36 cast-iron pillars to support the large roof, each pillar measuring 36 feet in length, and weighing two tons, which, at £6 per ton, amounts to £432. The roof, being an elongated dome, is formed of 14 semi-circular wood ribs, each rib weighing 8 tons, with a span of 100 feet. Each end of the roof has 4 ribs, weighing 4 tons per rib, and forming a segment of a circle. There are also 12 ribs in each 50-feet hall to form the roof, weighing 2 tons each; and 4 half-ribs at each end, weighing 1 ton each. The timber required for the ribs alone of the several galleries and halls therefore involved an outlay of £242 tons, at £3 per ton. The perliners, and the intermediate ribs in the skirtings, required an equal quantity of timber; for between every principal rib there are two segments of a circle to fill up, to form an equal roof. The quantity consumed, therefore, amounted to 624 tons, at £3 per ton. The sash bars which, with the glass, form the apices of the different roofs, are 1500 in number, and at 3s. each amount to £450. The flooring required 200,000 superficial 3-inch deal, or 1500 tons at £3 per ton. The counters, side-boards, stands, pillars, &c., involved an outlay in timber alone of £10,800. There are 156 wrought-iron lattice girders to support the floors of the several galleries, each girder weighing 10 cwt., which at £16 per ton amounts to £1,248. The quantity of glass consumed amounted to 90 tons, covering a surface of 143,000 feet, which at £20 per ton is £1,800. The quantity of lead used amounted in value to £473. The paint £3,459. Iron (wrought and cast) for various purposes £1,780. The average number of hands employed during the process of construction was 700. Of these, 250 were carpenters, 350 labourers, and 50 pairs of sawyers. The carpenters were paid at a weekly average of 22s., the labourers at 10s. 6d., and the sawyers at 20s. per pair. From the latter week in August to the middle week in May, there may be calculated 35 weeks, and estimating the aggregate of labour for that period, we have the following results: 350 labourers at £18 7s. 6d. 6,420; 250 carpenters at £38 10s. 0d. 9,625; 50 pair of sawyers at £35 0s. 0d. 1,750.

TOTAL COST OF THE BUILDING.

Sir John Benson, Architect. Charles Atkins, Engineer of the works. The machinery for lifting the roof and great ribs was constructed by Mr. Atkins, in the Building.

THE CONTENTS OF THE BUILDING.

The first object that generally attracts the attention of the visitor is the Fine Art Gallery, either that of the modern or the ancient masters. The collection is singularly rich in variety, and valuable in character and quality. The last corrected edition of the Catalogue informs us that there are upwards of 1100 pictures; and when we state that the value put upon them ranges from £7000 to £7 each, some notion may be formed of the difficulty of arriving at a just conclusion as to their aggregate worth. From minute examination, however, we are enabled to approximate to the real fact, which is much better than indulging in vague and undefinable guesses—too common the case when this portion of the Exhibition is under consideration. The following classification may be fully relied upon:—

PAINTINGS.
The 115 French pictures average £70 each, and are valued at £8,050. The 172 of the Belgian School average £120 each, and are valued at £20,610. The 100 Dutch paintings are valued at £90 each £9,000. Ten belonging to the King of the Belgians, at £500 each £5,000. The British Modern Paintings are valued at £6,580. The Old Masters, at £7,930. Total value of paintings £161,200.

SCULPTURE.
88 Busts (plaster cast), at £5 £440. 57 Single figures and groups (average), £23 £1,311. Statue of Dargan (full-length), £100 £100. 92 Marble busts, £100 £9,200. 90 Single figures, groups, &c., £150 £13,500. Statue of her Majesty, £1500 £1,500. 20 Bronze busts, averaging £50 £1,000. 62 Statues £20 £1,240. 8 Statues, £100 £800. 20 Groups, £50 £1,000. Total value of sculpture £30,001.

OBJECTS OF EXCEPTIONAL RARITY, WHICH DO NOT ADMIT OF CLASSIFICATION.

Her Majesty's grand Fountain, of silver gilt £4,600. The Irish Fisheries Models of Boats, Weirs, and Nets £400. Dr. Griffith's collection of Fossils, &c. £5,000. James Forrest's collection of Lace, &c. £500. The Mount Mellick Processes of making Beet Sugar £150. Pin Brothers' case of Poplin, Silks, Scarfs, &c. £1,300. Specimens of Ore, Minerals, Marbles, Slates, &c. £1,000. Chance's Light-house £1,000. The Colercockdale collection of Metal Works £700. Sanders and Son's contribution of Paper Manufacture £200. Tyler and Son's Metal contribution £1,000. The Shakspeare Stand of Worcester Porcelain £500. Benham and Son's series of Iron objects £2,500. Price's case of Candle materials £600. Dargan Fountain £250. Medieval Room (800 objects) £8,900. Royal Irish Flax Society's contribution £500. Delarue's Envelope Machine £300. J. Bennett's grand Clock £150.

Racini's case of Watches, &c.	500
Atkinson and Co.'s case of Irish Poplins, embroidered and plain	550
Harrison, Radclyffe, and Co.'s newly-invented Kitchen Range	60
Baillie and Son's Painted Glass Window	800
Todd, Burns, and Co.'s contribution—Jacquard Loom, working a curious pattern	1,600
H. Walmsley's case of Mixed Fabrics	500
The American (D. W. Hayden's) Sewing Machine	60
The Irish antiquities	5,000
25 painted windows	2,600
1 locomotive and 1 luggage van	1,900
Tents, emigrants' houses, panels, paper, &c.	800
90 water-coloured drawings, £5	480
Grinding-stones, leather, zinc, rope, &c.	300
12 metal beds, &c., £25	300
Arthur Lindley's display of lamps	700
Stand of Pompeian vases	90
Marcus Moses' 2 stands of pianofortes and harps	4,000
Messrs. Fry's winding, warping, and weaving department	200
Messrs. Waterhouse's 3 cases of jewellery and silver	10,000
Messrs. Elkington's 3 cases of electro-plate and bronzes	8,000
Newhall's patent railway break	50
Grubb's telescope	1,500
Grubb's metal table	80
Grubb's machine for marking notes	400
3 organs, one large and two small	2,870
Lambert's gold sifter	50
M'Anaspie's cement and scagliola works	90
Total value of objects of exceptional rarity	72,130

PORCELAIN.

A stand of one thousand pieces, valued at	500
Ditto, sixty-five	3,000
Shakspeare's jug (presented to the poet at the age of forty)	1,000
One hundred and sixty pieces of Parian statuary, £4	640
Sixty plates (china), £2 2s.	126
Stand of vases and jugs, valued at	200
Twenty-two slabs, £1	22
Three rich vases, £50	150
Fifty miscellaneous objects, £2	100
Thirteen hundred pieces of porcelain, 12s.	845
Four hundred ditto, 1s. 6d.	30
Seventy lamps, £10	700
Fifteen hundred pieces of glass, 12s.	900
2600 ditto china, 10s.	1,300
Total value of porcelain	9,513

TERRA-COTTA OBJECTS.

One thousand objects, average each 4s.	200
Twelve hundred ditto, 10s.	600
One stand of encrusted tiles	20
Four ditto, stone-work, tiles, &c., £50	200
Models, vases, bricks, pipes, &c.	300
Total value of terra-cotta objects	1,320

HOSIERY.

10 cases wax candles, £20	..	..	..	200
6 cases perfumery, &c., £300	..	..	..	1,800
200 objects of indiarubber, &c., £1	..	..	..	500
200 whips (fancy and plain), £2	..	..	..	1,000
200 brushes, 5s.	..	..	..	240
1600 ditto, 8s.	..	..	..	400
200 parasols and umbrellas, 10s.	..	..	..	100
100 parasols, £1	..	..	..	100
2 cases of ecclesiastical furniture, £50	..	..	..	150
1 case of military equipment, £150	..	..	..	2,000
20 pianos, averaging £100	..	..	..	600
30 carpets, £20	..	..	..	480
12 cork models, £40	..	..	..	100
6 electric telegraphs, £20	..	..	..	120
100 characters in wax, £1	..	..	..	160
2 pocket books, £80	..	..	..	90
3 cases of tobacco, &c., £30	..	..	..	400
Stand of Cornish marble (250 objects)	..	..	..	1,700
34 cases of bog oak carvings, £50	..	..	..	930
6 Milner's safes, £155	..	..	..	200
1 case Chubb's locks	..	..	..	36
9 Kent's knife cleaners, £4	..	..	..	120
Miscellanies, &c.	..	..	..	120
Total value of miscellanies	..	..	..	12,454

FOREIGN DEPARTMENTS.

FRENCH.

Mirvy Brothers—1 stand of clocks and figures	..	..	..	800
" 1 ditto gilt clocks and candelabra	..	..	..	1000
" 1 ditto ditto	..	..	..	1200
" 1 ditto fancy articles	..	..	..	425
Vieille Montagne Company contributes objects valued at	..	..	..	200
Rudolphe's stand	..	..	..	2000
Four other stands	..	..	..	700
Five cast-iron vases	..	..	..	40
Stand of china vases, &c.	..	..	..	400
Stand of bronzes	..	..	..	1500
Gobelin carpets	..	..	..	4000
Sèvres china	..	..	..	2000
Carpets (Sallandrouze)	..	..	..	800
Total value of French department	..	..	..	16,095

BELGIAN.

The Belgian Department, with its carriages, marble chimney-pieces, bird-cages, tapestry, whips, canes, and guns, &c., is valued at 4,434

ZOLLVEREIN.

The Zollverein Department, containing bronzes, statuary from the King of Prussia's Gallery, Ornamental Vases, Terra-Cotta objects, Royal porcelain, medallions, globes, maps, flax, millstones, confectionery, furniture, pipes, pencils, cutlery, tools, saddlery, &c., is valued at 7,500

THE EASTERN.

As it would be difficult to assign even an approximate value to collections like the Japanese and East Indian, which are mainly dependent upon the rarity of the articles of which they are comprised, we shall be guided by those who have an immediate interest in their preservation, and who, in most instances, have been the direct collectors themselves, and know the exact sums which have been paid for the various collections. The values of these respective collections are credibly stated to run as follows:

The Japanese Department	..	..	..	15,000
Lord Gough's Contribution	..	..	..	20,000
The East Indian Ditto	..	..	..	25,000
Total value of the Eastern department	..	..	..	60,000

TOTAL VALUE OF CONTENTS £528,994

There are thirty officers and clerks, and fifty porters in the Building. The number of police employed averages sixty per day, at a weekly cost of £100.

Polson—the Gunter of Dublin—employs eighty-two hands, at an average wages of 22s. per week for each hand; and in Breslau's department of refreshments, there are from fifteen to twenty hands, averaging about 17s. 6d. per week.

Such is this Temple of Industry: the activity of mind, the ingenuity and skill, and the vast amount of material development, must be left to conjecture, for it scarcely admits of demonstration.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR SOTHERTON BRANTHWAITE PECKHAM-MICKLETHWAITE, BART., OF IRIDGE-PLACE, SUSSEX.

The death of this respected Baronet occurred at his seat, Iridge-place, on the 3rd inst., after a short illness. He was born 30th May, 1786, the second son of the late Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq., of Beeston, county Norfolk, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heir of Miles Branthwaite, Esq., of Taverham; and assumed, by Royal licence, in 1824, the additional surname and arms of Peckham, in right of his grandmother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Peckham, Esq., of Iridge. In 1838, he was created a Baronet for a personal service rendered to her Majesty (then Princess Victoria) and the Duchess of Kent, at St. Leonards in November, 1832. He married, 20th July, 1809, Anne, only daughter of William Hanbury, Esq., of Kilmars, and sister of Lord Bateman, but had no issue; the title is consequently extinct.

The family of Micklethwait is of considerable antiquity: John Micklethwait, Esq., the grandfather of the deceased Baronet, and the husband of the heiress of Iridge, was sixth in descent from Sir William Micklethwait of Kimberworth, ancestor of the extinct Viscounts Micklethwait, whose estates are now inherited by Nathaniel Micklethwait, Esq., of Taverham, Sir S. B. Peckham-Micklethwait's elder brother.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR NEIL DOUGLAS, K.C.B., K.C.H., COLONEL 78TH REGIMENT.

This gallant officer, whose death took place on the 1st inst., was fifth son of the late John Douglas, Esq., of Glasgow, whose grandfather, Douglas of Cuxton and Stobbs, descended lineally from the famous Earls of Angus. Inheriting the martial spirit of his race—

Douglas were heroes every age—Sir Neil (who was born at Glasgow in 1780) entered the military service of his country in 1802. He was present at most of the trying scenes of the Peninsular campaigns. For twenty-two years he commanded the 79th Highlanders, a regiment of which he subsequently became Colonel.

Sir Neil Douglas took part in the battles of Busaco, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, and Waterloo. His gallantry on the field of Waterloo obtained for him the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and the Russian Order of St. Vladimir of the Fourth Class. He also got a pension of £300 per annum for the wounds he received at Busaco and Waterloo.

Sir Neil Douglas, who was knighted in 1831, and created a K.C.H. in 1837, was aide-de-camp to George IV. and William IV. He became a Lieutenant-General in 1846. Sir Neil married, in 1816, Miss Robertson, daughter of a banker, of Greenock.

THE WELLINGTON MEMORIAL AT GUILDFHALL.—On Monday a number of workmen were employed at the Guildhall in constructing a substantial hoarding inside that building, for the purpose of receiving the different models in commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington. Out of these one will be selected by the committee, to be fixed, after the marble is chiseled, in one of the niches. On Tuesday the committee met to view the specimens.

MONUMENT TO DR. JENNER.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has transmitted £25 to the committee for the proposed monument to Dr. Jenner. The American States, Sweden, and other foreign countries have forwarded liberal contributions for the purpose. The statue is to be a colossal bronze figure, and is to be erected in a conspicuous part of the metropolis. The model has been designed by W. C. Marshall, R.A.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The owner of the American yacht *Sylvie*, Lewis Depau, Esq., has ordered of the late mayor, Mr. Alderman Andrews, two of the most elegant carriages he can build; one, a large four-in-hand coach for his own private use, the gentleman being, we understand, an adept at driving on land as well as on water; the other a beautiful Queen's pattern fancy phaeton of the most costly kind.

CHESS.

* * * Our customary Notices to Correspondents are deferred for a short time.

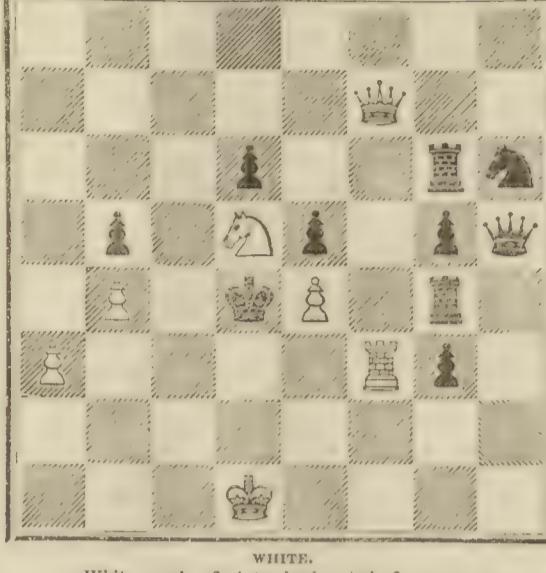
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 496.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 7th (ch)	Kt to K B 4th	4. Kt to Q 7th	R to K B sq.
2. B to Q Kt 2nd	Q to K 4th	5. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	1 st takes Kt
3. Kt takes Q	R to Q B sq.	6. R mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 500.

A masterly conception, by E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, moving first, to checkmate in five moves.

CHESS IN BRUSSELS.

MR. STAUNTON gives the odds of the Pawn and two moves to M. DE RIVES.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.)

WHITE (MR. DE R.)	BLACK (MR. S.)	WHITE (MR. DE R.)	BLACK (MR. S.)
1. P to K 4th		20. Kt to Q Sq	R to K B sq.
2. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. Q to K Sq	K to R sq. (b)
3. P to Q 5th	Kt to K 4th	22. R to K B 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	23. B to B 3rd	B to Q 5th
5. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	24. R to K 4th	Kt to K R 5th
6. Q B to K 3rd	P to Q K 3rd	25. Q to K 2nd	Q to K B 3rd
7. K B to Q 3rd	Kt to K R 3rd	26. Kt to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	27. R to K B Sq	Kt takes B
9. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 5th	28. R takes Kt	R takes K
10. B to Q 4th	Castles	29. P takes R	P to K R 4th
11. B to K B 2nd	P to Q B 4th	30. Kt to K B 2nd	P to K R 5th
12. B to K 3rd	P to K 4th	31. B takes Q P	Q to Q B 8th
13. P takes K P	Kt takes K P	32. K to Kt 2nd	(ch) (c)
14. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes Kt	33. Kt takes P	B takes Kt (ch)
15. B to K Kt 3rd	R takes R (ch)	34. K takes B	B takes Kt (ch)
16. Q takes R	B to K B 3rd	35. K to Kt 3rd	Q to K R 3rd (ch)
17. R to Q B Sq (a)	P to Q 3rd	36. P to K 2nd	Q takes B (ch)
18. P to K 3rd	Q to K 2nd	37. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes B (ch)
19. B to K 2nd	B to Q 2nd	38. K to R 2nd	

The game was carried on for many more moves, and finally ended as a remise.

(a) Perhaps his best play was to move the Q Pawn forward, with the view of afterwards planting the Kt at the Q 5th.

(b) Black retreats his King, with the object of playing the Q. Bishop to K Kt 5th, which would not be prudent with his King at the Kt 5th; for suppose at this moment he were to move—

21. Kt to K 5th

22. B takes R (He gains nothing by taking the R) R to Q 6th

23. B to K 6th (ch), and White gains a piece.

But, if he could not give check now, he would lose the exchange.

(c) Better to have taken off the Kt, and then played the Bishop to K R 6th. This was shown in a back game that concluded thus:—

31. B takes Kt	B to K R 6th

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="3" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols="



GRAND CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW HARBOUR AT ST. PETER PORT, GUERNSEY.

of toasts were drunk, including "Prosperity to the New Harbour;" "Mr. Rendell, the Engineer, and his representative, Mr. Lyster;" "The Contractors, Messrs. Le Gros and De la Mere," &c. The musical arrangements were by Mr. Gubbins, Mr. Farquharson Smith, and Mr. George George. The event of the day was also commemorated by the members of the Chamber of Commerce dining at the Royal Yacht Club Hotel. The Freemasons likewise dined together. There were various other public and private entertainments.

The accompanying Illustration of the foundation ceremony is from a clever drawing by Mr. P. J. Nafte.

We understand that upon this memorable occasion the judge and jurats wore their new official costume for the first time: it is of purple, trimmed with ermine, and was much admired. Harbour accommodation and protection at Guernsey have long been called for; the restricted space, the want of berths, the inconvenience of the quays, and, at neap tides, the deficiency of water, having rendered the present harbour alike inadequate and defective; while, by its being exposed to gales from the S.E., which bring in heavy seas, vessels have been at those times exposed to serious damage, and even to destruction. Until the early part of the year 1850, however, nothing effectual was done to secure the desired improvement. At this period the Chamber of Commerce, then recently re-organized, took the matter in hand; the Lieutenant Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir John Bell, gave his zealous and effectual assistance towards its accomplishment; and the Bailiff, Peter Stafford Carey, Esq., carried the proposal for its improvement through the States, that body finally adopting a plan which had by its direction been made by Mr. Rendell, the eminent civil engineer; and

in the spring of 1851 engaged with certain contractors for the execution of its first portion, estimated at about £40,000. Owing, however, to the failure of these parties, just as they were about to enter on the work, the undertaking was again delayed until other contractors were agreed with. Finally, on the 16th of May of the present year, a contract for the execution of the first section of the plan, and a portion of the second, was entered into with Messrs. Le Gros and De la Mere, of Jersey, for the sum of £46,909. The entire plan, as framed by Mr. Rendell, is estimated at upwards of £180,000; but the States confine themselves, in the first instance, to the execution of the portions above-mentioned. These consist—1st, of a spacious quay extending from Glatney Esplanade to the Terres, a length of about 1100 yards; 2ndly, an arm extending from the South Beach, in a north-easterly direction, so as to shelter the present harbour, and give a large additional area for shipping; and, 3rdly, the walls of an intended floating dock which is to be constructed between the new south arm and the old harbour.

THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, MARGATE.

THIS excellent institution has now been in operation nearly sixty years; notwithstanding which, in the words of the report made in July last, "the charity does not at present occupy, and has not for many years occupied, that share of general patronage which, from the peculiar character of its services, it is justly entitled to claim." It provides poor scrofulous patients, from all parts of England, with a Hos-



THE ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY, AT MARGATE.

pital placed upon the shore of the ocean, so that they may receive its restorative influences.

The Hospital has an interesting history. The first stone of the building was laid on the 21st of June, 1792, in the presence of Dr. Lettsom (the originator of the scheme), Dr. Hawes, Mr. Deputy Nichols, the Rev. Weedon Butler, the Rev. John Pridden, and James Boswell, Esq.—benevolent men of their day; and on the 20th of July, 1796, the building was completed, and sixteen patients were admitted into it.

Since the Infirmary was first opened, extensive additions have been made to the building, by means of munificent legacies and donations from time to time, and it is now a spacious edifice. It is divided into separate wards for men, for women, and for children. The number of beds made up for patients in the sleeping-rooms is 226, and spacious apartments are provided for such patients, in which to take their meals and to sit together during the day. Private rooms, well furnished, are assigned to a superintendent and to a matron, as well as offices in which to transact the business of the Hospital. There are also kitchens, with apparatus on a large scale for cooking and preparing meals daily for 250 persons. Rooms are also found for an executive committee of management to meet in—for a dispensary, and for warm baths, cold baths, and douche baths. There are also washing rooms for the patients, and accommodations of every sort to meet their wants and increase their comforts.

Situated within the grounds, which in extent are about four acres, surrounded on three sides by walls, with the sea on the fourth, is a house for the resident surgeon, and at the entrance to the premises is a porter's lodge. On the side of the sea there is a descent from the grounds, through

a gap made in the cliff, to the sands below, where a private bathing machine is continually in use for the benefit of the patients.

The cripples and the feeble are laid out here on litters or in easy chairs, and placed comfortably in positions to breathe freely in an atmosphere, which in very many cases is found daily to give more and more tone to their constitution; gradually reorganizing tissues long impaired; healing wounds assumed to be incurable; restoring to happy life again eyes dimmed almost to darkness by disease, and limbs the joints of which seemed to be passing into decay. It is an affecting sight to see the sick and suffering poor dispersed about the premises in groups by the sea-side, feeling within themselves that a turning point is at length reached in their miserable malady, and with hope reviving under sensations which hold out a promise of recovery.

We have not space for "the machinery of the charity," but may briefly mention that the Medical Board, by some one or other of its members, visits the Hospital at Margate, and reports upon its state and condition, examines the claims of the patients applying for admission into the Hospital, and grants or refuses certificates of admission as cases brought before them may be found to be scrofulous or otherwise or coming within the range or not of the designs of the charity.

The annual visitation will take place on Monday next, the 12th inst., at twelve o'clock precisely; and the Governors and friends of the charity will dine at the York Hotel on the same day; Sir Brook W. Bridges, Bart., in the chair. On Sunday, the 11th instant, preceding the visitation, sermons in aid of the funds of the Infirmary will be preached, at Margate.

NATIONAL FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the recent bi-monthly meetings of this Society, held at 21, Regent-street, there have been some attractive exhibitions of the extraordinary development of the Hollyhock—not the long, gaunt, naked stalks rising some ten or twelve feet high, with here and there one stray flower; but, on one occasion (the exhibition on the 25th ult.), there were some sixty



PRIZE DAHLIA.

of the most gorgeous spikes, varying in every shade of colour—white to blush, pink to deep rose, carmine to rich crimson, maroon to black, cream to sulphur, primrose to deep golden yellow; these spikes averaging about thirty inches to three feet, strong and erect, and furnished with flowers individually five to six inches over, with full, dense, regularly-formed globular centres. The whole spike may well be termed masses of flowers, with here and there gracefully-arranged brilliant green foliage.

Our Artist has represented a spike of one of the leading flowers shown by Messrs. Paul and Son, of the Cheshunt Nurseries, to which specimen the censors of the day awarded a first-class certificate; other and similar awards were made to several distinct varieties. Dahlias, ver-



PRIZE HOLLYHOCK.

benas, gladiolii, antirrhinums, fuchsias, scarlet geraniums, &c., made up an interesting and nicely-varied exhibition, which we were glad to see well attended.

In our Illustrations, with the hollyhock are some fine specimens of dahlias.

The number of amateurs in the culture of hollyhocks has, of late, greatly increased; and their warmth of colour, symmetry, and magnificence, entitle them to the high favour. Mr. Maund, in his "Botanic Garden," (No. 97) observes:—

The hollyhock, for several years past, has had much to complain of from the undue neglect with which it has been treated. Here and there it has found a discerning patron; but, generally speaking, the floral world has been influenced by a dahlia excitement, from which it is now subsiding in sober disposition to judge all flowers by their respective merits. The rose is again the queen, and the hollyhock is again at court.

Upon this, Mr. Paul, in "An Hour with the Hollyhock," remarks:—

It is true the dahlia and the pelargonium have each their peculiar beauties, but they, in common with many others, are robbed of their gay attire by the first breath of winter; but the hardy nature of the rose and the hollyhock carries them forward fresh and beautiful throughout the chilly months of autumn. When others languish and decay, they fear-



PRIZE DAHLIA.

lessly confront the blast; their many-coloured blossoms often enlivening, for a long period, the desolation caused by a single frosty night.

THE COMET.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE accompanying Sketch, with which I have been favoured by a lady, requires but a few words of explanation to make it appreciable by your numerous readers. The prominent object is a very beautiful Comet, which has been visible here the last two or three evenings, and whose brilliancy, seen with the naked eye, attracted my



THE COMET, SEEN AT CASTELLAMARE, BAY OF NAPLES.

attention on the evening of Saturday, the 26th ult. Its position in the heavens is N.W.

I have no doubt the beautiful visitor has been observed by the indefatigable professors at the Observatory of Naples, and that the result will, in due time, be made public in the official newspaper.

The heat during the last few days has sensibly augmented; the atmosphere, as usual, very clear. The moon became visible above the lofty hills in this vicinity at about nine o'clock on the evening of the 20th ult., at which hour the Comet had descended below the horizon in the direction of Naples, having been visible since half-past seven, or soon after sunset, and during the limited twilight natural to these latitudes. On the evenings of the 21st and 22nd, it was visible for nearly the same space of time—say for about an hour and a quarter. Care has been taken to place the stars in the Sketch in their correct position.

Many of my countrymen who saw the Comet will be desirous of knowing whether it was seen in England, and the newspapers will be read with eagerness, in consequence, for the next week or ten days.

Local bearings—Naples, N.N.W.; Vesuvius, N.

Your obedient servant,

Castellammare, Bay of Naples, 23rd Aug. 1853. J. T. L., Jun.

[NOTE OF THE EDITOR.—The Comet is now moving rapidly, both from the Earth and the Sun; and, although visible in the southern hemisphere, its great brilliancy is passed. The position of the Comet for noon at Greenwich—

Sept. 10, right ascension 10h. 43m., and its declination 13° south.
" 11, " 10h. 39m., " 15 "
" 12, " 10h. 34m., " 16 "
" 13, " 10h. 29m., " 18 "

The Comet was seen well in England, at places distant from London, with a tail of fully 10° in length.

During the last few days we have received many letters from different parts of the country, attributing a great light which has been visible during the evenings to a supposed influence of the Comet. Such light, we may observe, is due to the aurora borealis, as well as the wavy lines of white matter spoken of by other correspondents. During these days the magnets were much disturbed.]

SPOT ON THE SUN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)
I enclose a drawing of a large spot on the Sun, as seen on the 28th inst. with the full aperture of a 9-inch Newtonian equatorial telescope. It presents, I believe, an unusually fine example of the perforation of the interior atmosphere or envelope of that luminary.

The Sketch is intended to show—1st, the penumbra, or the shelving funnel-shaped sides of a ragged-edged oval, opening through the exterior luminous atmosphere; 2nd, the umbra, or portion disclosed of the interior darker envelope, passing through which is seen—3rd, a further aperture into an interior region of darkness so great in comparison of the general splendour of the solar surface, as to appear absolutely black by contrast.

I am, &c.,

J. H.

Stoneaston, Aug. 30, 1853.

THE RIVAL RAILWAYS.

THE SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY v. THE HON. R. H. CLIVE AND OTHERS—On Tuesday (the 16th ult.) an application was made before Vice Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, at the Bull Inn, Cambridge, for an injunction, on the part of certain shareholders of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company, to restrain the defendants from acting as directors of the above company, or in any way dealing with the property thereof. The Solicitor-General said, that this was a bill filed by the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway Company against numerous gentlemen, who were, or had been, directors of the company, and he believed that all the defendants appeared. The object of the application, the notice of which was dated the 16th of the present month, was, that the defendants, Robert Henry Clive, Joseph Walker, Henry Hill, Richard Smith, Thomas Jefferies Badger, Frederick Pratt Barlow, Thomas Bulkeley, Charles Emery, Robert Hoy, or such of them as were directors of the company, might be removed from being such directors; and that the said George Knox might also be so removed, in case he had not already ceased to be such director; and that the said George Knox and the said other defendants might be, in the meantime, restrained from dealing with the plaintiffs' property or effects, administering their affairs, or otherwise acting as the plaintiffs' directors; and that the said defendants might be restrained in like manner from permitting the said George Knox to attend; and that the said George Knox might be restrained from attending at the offices of the company, and from having access to, or in any manner interfering with, the books or documents of the company, or otherwise than as an ordinary shareholder, and under such inspection as would prevent him from erasing, altering, or otherwise improperly dealing with the same; and that he and the said other defendants might be restrained in the like manner from moving any of the books or documents of the company from their office; that the defendants Henry Hill, Thomas Jefferies Badger, and Joseph Walker, might be restrained from voting at any meeting of the company in respect of the said company's shares transferred into their names as trustees; that the defendant Henry Mortimer might be restrained from voting at any meeting of the company in respect of the said shares so transferred into his name; and that the directors generally, might be restrained by the like order and injunction from presenting to the half-yearly general meeting of the company, for the purpose of the company's seal being affixed thereto, any register of the shareholders or stockholders, which should contain the names as shareholders of the persons deriving title under a fictitious and colourable transfer of shares. Mr. Rolt, Q.C., for the defendants, said, that the copy of the bill had been delivered to them on the 19th instant, which was on Friday last; a portion of the affidavits on Saturday, some on Monday, and some only yesterday. The affidavits charged gentlemen of high character and station with fraud, which he should have thought they could hardly be supposed to have been guilty of, and which they were able indignantly to deny and answer. At the same time, of course, a great deal of care and consideration were necessary in ascertaining the facts, and, as these gentlemen lived in different parts of the country, it was quite impossible that they could get their affidavits ready in time. The Solicitor-General said, if an undertaking were not given to hold no meeting and not to deal with the shares in the meantime, he must go into the case to show that he was entitled to an interim order. Mr. Rolt said, there was no intention of dealing with the shares. His Honour: Is there any objection to give the undertaking, then? The Solicitor-General said, the complaint was, that there had been fraudulent creations and transfers of shares. There had also been a meeting summoned by these very defendants for the 14th of September, and, unless he had some undertaking that nothing should be done in the meantime, he must go into the case to show that he was entitled to an interim order. Mr. Rolt said, there was no intention of dealing with the shares. His Honour: Is there any objection to give the undertaking, then? The Solicitor-General said, the complaint was, that there had been fraudulent creations and transfers of shares. There had also been a meeting summoned by these very defendants for the 14th of September, and, unless he had some undertaking that nothing should be done in the meantime, he must go into the case to show that he was entitled to an interim order. His object was that, in the interval between the present time and the day of adjournment, things should remain precisely in *status quo*. After considerable discussion upon the details of the arrangement for adjourning, a document was drawn up and signed by the counsel to the following effect:—“Copies of the affidavits to be delivered on or before Saturday next, and copies in reply to be returned on or before the Wednesday following. Motion to stand over to Friday, September 2, at half-past ten; defendant undertaking, in the meantime, not to deal in any manner with any of the shares or debentures of, or belonging to, the company, or to issue any proxies at the expense of the company. Books and papers to remain at the company's office in their present custody.” The proceedings were then adjourned till Saturday last; when Mr. Gilford, Mr. Russell, Mr. Glasse, Mr. Terrell, and Mr. Kerslake, having been heard for their respective clients, the Solictor-General replied in a speech of more than three hours' duration; and the Vice-Chancellor delivered judgment. He reviewed, at considerable length, the whole case; strongly denounced the unquestionable culpability of Mr. Knox's proceedings, but intimated clearly that the French (the plaintiff's) party had no right to accuse any one of such transactions; in fact, that they did not come into court with clean hands. He declared that he would make no order. The proceeding thus fell to the ground, and by common consent the costs were made costs in the cause.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The number of ships which have taken their departure from Liverpool for foreign ports during the past month has been 98, carrying in all 20,830 passengers. Of the vessels which came under the operation of the Emigration Act, there were 34 for the United States, carrying 15,904 passengers; 1 for New Brunswick, 83 passengers; 1 for Sydney, 121 passengers; and 5 for Port Phillip, 1815 passengers. There were 50 ships not under the act, with an aggregate of 1745 passengers on board. In the seven months ending August last there has been a decrease of 7000 emigrants as compared with the same period last year. The diminution has been almost entirely confined to the Australian returns.

Literature.

HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA. By M. M. GALLÉRY and I. VAN. Translated from the French by JOHN OXFORD. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This volume is opportunely published. It is the joint production of the interpreter and of the physician to the French Embassy in China. Both these gentlemen have resided many years in that country, and are well acquainted with the language and habits of the people. They have obtained their information from authentic sources, and supported the truthfulness of their narrative by official documents. These advantages eminently qualify them to be the historians of this extraordinary insurrection, which they have traced from its origin to the capture of Nanking. The work is illustrated by a map of the provinces traversed by the insurgents, and the places marked with red denote those which have submitted to their arms. Mr. Oxford has appended a supplementary chapter, bringing events down to the capture of Amoy, and detailing the proceeding of Sir George Bonham and all that transpired at the interview between Mr. Meadows and the leaders of the rebellion. The “Trinometrical Classic” is also annexed, so that the volume is complete.

Secret societies have long existed in China and alarmed the Government. They have been described by Sir John Davis and Dr. Milne as having both a religious and political object. There is a sect of the “Water Lily,” a sacred plant; another of the “Incense Burners”; but the most formidable is called the “Triad.” According to Dr. Milne, the Triad means the “Three United”—that is, of Heaven, Earth, and Man; and the members of the fraternity make themselves known to each other by signs after the fashion of Freemasons. Dr. Gutzlaff, who was Chinese interpreter to the English Government, founded a society called the “Chinese Union,” the object of which was the conversion of the Chinese to Christianity by the Chinese themselves. The leader of the present rebellion is supposed to be a member of the Triad, and is named Tièn-Tè.

He is not above twenty-three years of age, but study and want of rest have made him prematurely old. He is grave and melancholy, leads a very retired life, and only communicates with those about him when he gives his orders. His face is expressive of mildness, but it is a mildness peculiar to certain ascetics; and which neither excludes firmness, nor that obstinacy belonging to persons of strong religious convictions. . . . He has organised his political system by so marshalling existing interests as to secure devoted agents. Affable to all, he has only one intimate adviser—whether it be his father, his master, or only his friend, no one knows; but this mysterious councillor accompanies him everywhere. Violence is foreign to the pretender's character. He speaks on all subjects with moderation; and it is only with the greatest reserve that he alludes to the monarch whose rival he has become.

The army of Tièn-Tè has five chiefs, who are called the five feudatory kings. They are all young men, of the respective ages of forty, thirty-five, thirty, thirty-two, and twenty. The first is styled the King Grand Pacifactor; the others, Kings of the East, West, South, and North. There are two Prime Ministers. They are all determined to annihilate the Manchou dynasty, or perish in the attempt. Tièn-Tè pretends that he is the legitimate descendant of the Ming Emperors, who were expelled by the Tartars, and that he is merely enforcing his hereditary claims against foreign usurpers. The ultimate design seems to be the parcelling out of the whole kingdom into federal sovereignties. The insurgents are known by their costume: they have renounced the Tartar turban, and wear the robe open in front, after the fashion of their Ming ancestors. They also allow their hair to grow, and have cut off their pigtails, which is an act of high treason; and by these external signs they are known to have shaken off the foreign yoke; for “cutting off the tail” is, in fact, throwing away the scabbard of the sword. We are told that this vigorous proceeding greatly alarmed the Court of Pekin.

There have been many prophecies of the future overthrow of the Manchou Pines: and one fixes the period in next February. China is also famous for its rebuses; and we will subjoin one, not only curious in itself, but as illustrating the credulity even of the most educated class. The scene took place in Macao:—

Yesterday, when we had received the news of the taking of Nanking, I took a walk in the Praya Manduço, meditating on this important event. I was on the sea-shore, watching the motions of the waves, when I saw passing near to me the physician Lo-se, whom you know. His countenance wore a melancholy expression, and he was so deeply absorbed in thought, that he walked regardless of the shelter of his fan. I went up to him, and casting a glance at the long tail which hung majestically down his back, I said, jestingly, “That is a useless ornament, friend Lo-se; you must now cut off that elegant superfluity.” To my great surprise, the Doctor exhibited no horror at my remark, which a little while ago, would have shocked him terribly; but looked at me with an expression of resignation, and without uttering a word. “What is the matter?” said I. “Nothing” was the laconic answer. Then, after a few moments' silence, he added, “Could you spare me a few moments?” “Certainly.” “Then come home with me.” Without saying a word, we proceeded to his father's store. On reaching the threshold of the shop, Lo-se, like a well-educated Chinese, bowed his head before the small idol placed to the left of the entrance, and we went up to the first-floor. Here my conductor closely examined the apartment, and then closed the door. After these preliminaries, he stooped down at a small alcove, took an old dilapidated chest from under his bed, and drew out of it a book, yellow with age, and half eaten by worms. “What is that?” I asked eagerly. “This,” he replied, in a solemn tone, “is the future.” “The deuce!” I exclaimed. Did it cost you much?” A serious Chinese is a rarity, but a mournful Chinese is a perfect phenomenon. Judge then of my astonishment, when the doctor said to me, in a dismal voice, “It has cost me nothing yet, but it may cost me my life. Better would it have been, perhaps, if the white ants had devoured the relic. This book is the Book of Prognostics. It was composed by a soothsayer, during the Mongol dynasty of the Yuens. The penalty of death is attached to its ownership, for it contains, in an allegorical form, the future history of our country.” Turning over a few leaves, Lo-se then added, “You see these three pages; they relate to the succession to the throne.” I turned over the book, which contained a few figures not coloured, and possessing very little interest as works of art—even Chinese art—and handed it back to Lo-se, without making any remarks whatever. “Well,” said he, “what do you think of it?” “I can say nothing about it,” I replied, “for I understand nothing.” “How is that? It is very plain.” “Possibly; but it will be plainer still when you have explained to me what those figures mean.” “Such an explanation would be almost high treason,” cried Lo-se. “No matter; begin with the first page, and tell me what you see.” “I see a very bad print, representing a cavalier riding under the gate of a city.” “Good; proceed.” “I see on the second page a junk filled with people.” “Right; go on.” “I now see a very ugly bonze, placed on all fours, on a very lean buffalo.” “Right again; do you now understand me?” “Indeed I do not.” I exclaimed with impatience. “Well, then, listen to me,” said the doctor, approaching me, and almost whispering into my ear. “I have told you these three pages relate to the fall of dynasties, and the succession to the throne. The horseman passing under the gate represents the character Tchen, which is composed of men (a door) and ma (a horse). Now Tchen was the name of the first person who rose against the Mongols, and who was the cause that the Ming succeeded them. If the Mongols had read this book, and put to death every body named Tchen, they would have been still on the throne.” “But that would have been a violent measure,” said I. “Not a word,” said Lo-se angrily; “an old junk, filled with people, is called in China, Mantcheou, which is the name of the Tartar, who overthrew the Ming. As for the last allegory, it is as transparent as the waters of the Blue River in Autumn.” “Transparent though it be, I can see nothing but a bonze lying upon a buffalo.” “Good; that is the name of those who will expel the Mantcheous. The bonze represents the god Po; the position on all fours is called lan; and a buffalo is called si. Altogether that makes Folansi. The Folansi will expel the Tartars.” “What! the French?” I exclaimed laughing. “Yes, yes,” replied Lo-se; “the Fol-an-si; it is written thus.”

The book is full of interesting remarks, intertwined with the narrative of the insurrection, throwing new light on the manners, customs, and prejudices of this curious people. If space permitted, we should extract from the account of Nanking, and from the chapter describing the mode in which public executions are carried into effect. There are several anecdotes about the Mandarins Lin, and Siu well worthy of perusal; and the stratagem of Tcha-kuo, to conceal the death of the Emperor till it suited his policy to divulge it, is most amusing. The whole volume is instructive and attractive in a very high degree.

PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTH, &c. By DAVID URQUHART. T. Bribner and Co.

Delenda est Carthago is the sum of Mr. Urquhart's indefatigable expostulations with this country on the subject of Russia. Mr. Cobden and he are equally impressed with abhorrence of this new and terrible form of Tartar barbarism; but, while Mr. Cobden affects as much disdain as he expresses hostility, Mr. Urquhart is for the most decisive measures, as the only means (and those not long to remain in our power) of averting the ruin of all Europe. The system of Russia is hated by both gentlemen alike; but the power of Russia is regarded by the one with contempt, and by the other with incommensurable despondency, if not frantic alarm. Even clever and well-informed people reason superficially about

objects which they have brought themselves to despise; but about those which people hold in great terror they cannot reason at all. Men but rave while haunted and oppressed with exaggerated notions of the means of action at the disposal of the being, whether individual or corporate, whom they dread so much. Mr. Urquhart's fear of Russia amounts to superstition; it is violent enough to be brief, yet it has endured for years, with no change but that of steadily-growing intensity; it is a paroxysm, without the intermittent character of all other paroxysms; it is one chronic ecstasy of dismay. The means which usually relieve an over-burdened heart increase the load of his; he speaks, and says “confirmavit animam meam,” not “liberavi;” he writes a book, and his horror is augmented. To him Russia is Fate—the Terrible made visible; silent, calm, ubiquitous, irresistible, inevitable, all devouring; the political Antichrist—the heir of time—and the image of the exterior history of the human race. Ask him where and how far the influence of Russia extends, and he will ask you, where does it not? You see it in the revolt of the Isle de Leon, in the Spanish marriages, in the revolutions of France, in the old wars of Napoleon, in the empire of Napoleon's nephew in the harangues of Kossuth, in the bridal throne of Eugenie, in the Danish succession, in the Kaffir war, in the Chinese rebellion, in the leading articles of the morning newspapers of London. For all we know, it is to be found in the votes of the House of Commons, in the Camp at Chobham, in Captain Warner's long range, and in the New York Exhibition. No matter what we do, or what we omit to do; no matter what others do, or what they omit; performance and neglect, infatuated policy and equally infatuated cupidity (for no true wisdom is left among civilised men, and the race of statesmen, except in Russia, was extinct long ago)—all these things but help on infallibly the awful progress of Russian predominance.

If Mr. Cobden, on the other hand, be in error, he gives reasons for his views, and those reasons may at least be refuted. But we defy any one to refute Mr. Urquhart, for we defy any one to understand him: we mean in the aggregate drift of his arguments. Here and there he becomes intelligible, and like the flying or lurking enemy who is crushed at once by the instinctive common sense of every reader. We will give an example. Mr. Urquhart hates the forms, despises the machinery, and has no faith and no delight in the working of constitutional Governments. Yet he plainly shows how the wealth created, the civilisation attained, the energy excited, the relations established under constitutional influence and by virtue of well-regulated freedom, have served England and America, and are serving other communities, placing in their hands easily, spontaneously, quietly, the umpire of the world's fate. And, if that unparalleled ascendancy in the councils of nations and in the virtual control of the globe, has been occasionally used by Ministers to less advantages than opportunities so legitimately and so fairly procured would have justified and ought to have enjoined, Mr. Urquhart, in instancing such examples, only defeats his own object, and stifles his own logic. In Mr. Urquhart's theory, it is Russia against civilisation; now, if, as he asserts, the interests of the latter could have been made to prevail more completely and more securely, only for the blundering of certain statesmen, this may be a proof of the incapacity of individuals, but it is also a proof of the value and efficiency of the system which they still uphold, even while it furnished them with the means of victory. Mr. Urquhart's blame of constitutional statesmen is just and deserved exactly in proportion to the merits and advantages of the constitutional polity on behalf of which those statesmen acted. To censure a card player is to extol his hand; he must not be reproached for losing, except where he could have won; and the more shame is it that he did lose, the more plain the inference that he ought to have won.

Another favourite topic of declamation with Mr. Urquhart is the diplomatic system, or, as he calls it in some places, the ambassadorial system, in force at present throughout the civilised world. The Romans, who conquered all nations worth conquering that were then in existence, had, says he, no such system. Why, of course, such a system is inapplicable except in a comity of independent states. People do not send envoys, but pro-consuls, lieutenants, and governors, to subject provinces. The Romans not only sent ambassadors where they were needed, but maintained residents where they were needed; and it was in consequence of the indefatigable exertions of one such resident, that Hannibal was at length driven to the straits in which he took leave of hope, and ended his days by poison. The most striking instance of inconsistency in Mr. Urquhart's ratiocinations on this head is that whereas he attributes chief part of the success of Russia to the fact that we and other progressive states keep ambassadors, he also would have us believe that Russia owes her own advancement to the fact that she keeps them too. Fleets and armies are useless to protect us, while we send envoys to foreign courts; and envoys do too much mischief for fleets and armies to repair. And to Russia fleets and armies are equally useless, because her ambassadors do too much service to leave any to be performed by other instruments. With us, armaments are vain; have we not our plenipotentiaries? With Russia armaments are superfluous; has she not her envoys? The institution is so fatal, that nothing can compensate for it; so all-sufficient, that nothing can mend it. “A sailor,” observes Mr. Urquhart significantly, “on board Admiral Duckworth's squadron being asked what sort of vessels the Russians had, answered, ‘Russia wants no navy—she has ambassadors.’” Let us forthwith get rid of ours, is the moral of the whole dissertation. In fact, nothing can be more overwhelming than the logic of David Urquhart throughout the entire book, which he has here offered to the miscellaneous public in a printed form, after having spoken the substance and very words of it in a hundred “damned iterations” to a more restricted audience for many years.

But, though few will take Mr. Urquhart as their exponent in the matter of Russia, and though no man can adopt one half of his opinions, without being thereby stringently obliged to reject the other half, yet there is in this volume an abundance of interest. Many significant documents, many minute facts, and even several curious records of almost personal history, afford the reader means of arriving at his own conclusions. The entire character of the book, and much of the character of its author, are discernible in two or three sentences of the introductory chapter. “My acquaintance (says he) with the countries and men here treated of, has not been derived from books. All of the first I have visited; with most of the second I have had intercourse, and with reference to the subjects. As to the events, I have watched them from near; in respect to some of them, from myself has originated the plan, or the opposition (the latter, in general, we will dare affirm). With such transactions in the ordinary course of life, men exercising representative or ministerial functions can alone become acquainted; I have had the opportunity of taking part in them, on no other ground whatever save objections to measures or opinions. The key that has opened to me the door has been a phrase, which almost invariably closes it—‘You are wrong.’”

Not “almost,” we venture to think. Nevertheless, we are satisfied that, in reference to the most momentous parts of the Eastern question, those who read this book will have considerable advantage over those who do not.

GYMNASTICS. By M. ROTH, M.D.—THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASES BY MOVEMENTS. By M. ROTH, M.D.—THE RUSSIAN BATH. By M. ROTH, M.D.—Groombridge and Sons.

It would be a waste of words to enlarge on the benefits derived from bodily exercise. The treatises before us propose to reduce all corporeal movements to a scientific method, so as to impart strength and cure disease. Professors of gymnastics abound; but Dr. Roth complains that they are not anatomists, and therefore are incompetent to the duties they assume. The discoverer of the new system is Peter Henry Ling, a Swede, born at Småland, in 1766. When he first proposed his plans to the Minister of Public Instruction at Stockholm, in 1812, he received the following answer—“There are enough of jugglers and rope-dancers without enacting any further charge from the public treasury.” However, in 1814, he met with complete success, for by Royal ordinance he was appointed director of an institution expressly founded to teach the true law of movements. In 1834 he was raised to the dignity of a Professor, and created a Knight of the Order of the North Star. “Ling's scientific gymnastics were introduced many years ago not only into all the military academies of Sweden, but into all town schools, colleges, and universities; even into the orphan institutions, and into all country schools.” The healthy as well as the sick were subjected to

France, and it is now sought to introduce it into England. Dr. Roth thus explains the general principle of the doctrine of movements:—

The subject of this doctrine is the human organism, considered by Lir g as a whole, and existing for itself, consisting of life, vital power, and substance; the vital phenomena of which are subordinate as well to physiological as to physical laws in general, and are only ideally arranged, that we may better understand them, in three principal orders, known as the Dynamical, Chemical, and Mechanical agents. We say that the distinction is only ideal, because no vital phenomenon of one order is manifested without being more or less in combination with one or more of another order; and only the union and harmony of the three combined constitute a perfect organism.

The volumes are illustrated by a variety of engravings of the human body, showing the different positions in which it is placed under treatment, so as cure specific diseases. Of course, by pressure or extension, any particular muscle or tendon may be separately affected, or several in combination, as there is no difficulty in attacking the part or parts affected; and it is asserted that, by this process of movements, nearly all maladies may be cured, not excepting those of a mental character. The treatment aims at an increase of the vital and nervous power, and the diversion of the blood from one set of organs to another. It proposes to develop strength in one part and diminish it in another; to remove congestion from internal organs; and to rectify the disorders of muscular fibre. No doubt this system has its value, so far as it gives a scientific direction to gymnastics, and we can readily understand how it conduces to keep a sound body free from disease; but we doubt, without denying, its efficacy in curing ophthalmia, and some other complaints enumerated. Upon this point, however, it is beyond the province of a public journalist to enter.

THE PANTROPEON; or, HISTORY of FOOD and its PREPARATION, from the Earliest Ages of the World. By A. SOYER. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The history and illustration of the food and cookery of all nations are favourite subjects with modern French authors. To their vivid fancy we are indebted for many a successful attempt

To form a science and a nomenclature
From out the commonest demands of nature.

And, although Dugald Stewart was struck by the analogy between cookery, poetry, and the fine arts, to French writers belongs the merit of originating the metaphysics of cookery. They were the first to establish the wide contrast between the sensuality of gourmandism and the refined enjoyment of the gourmet. To them we owe "The Classics of the Table" and "The Ethics of the Table." Dr. Kitchiner may have been the first to expose the fallacy of the pinch of this and bit of that system of cookery; but to Brillat-Savarin are we indebted for "Maxims for a Dinner;" and, quoting one of the aphorisms in his famous "Physiologie du Goût," M. Soyer, in his introductory chapter, says: "to the austere Jew, the voluptuous Athenian, the obsequious or vainglorious senator of imperial Rome, and even to the fantastical, prodigal, and cruel Caesars: 'Tell me what thou eatest, and I will tell thee who thou art.'"

One of our profound moralists avowed that he cared little for a man who did not care for his dinner; and the writer of the volume before us doubtless possesses the same predilection, if we are to judge by the elaborate researches with which his bulky volume is "interlarded." He found it easy to penetrate into the temples, the baths, and the theatres of the ancients; not so to rummage their cellars, pantries, and kitchens, and study the magnificence of their dining-rooms. However, this he has accomplished by consulting poets, orators, historians, philosophers, epistolographers, writers on husbandry; and he has even peeped into the domestic usages of the doctors of the Primitive Church. The latter was prudent; for where can we find such glowing pictures of luxurious epicurism as in the monastic kitchen? The enchantments of the table Soyer dates from the Assyrians and Persians; then ranges to the people of Athens, anathematizing, by the way, "the Lacedemonians, those cynics of Greece, who threw a faddening shade over the delicious picture of present happiness, undisturbed by any thought of to-morrow." The Roman phase is told with a touch of grave humour.

Rome was long renowned for her austere frugality; and, it is remarked that, during more than five centuries, the art of making bread was there unknown, which says little for her civilisation and intelligence. Subsequently, the conquest of Greece, the spoils of the subjugated world, the prodigious refinements of the Syracusans, gave to the conquered nations (says Juvenal) a complete revenge upon their conquerors. The unheard-of excesses of the table swallowed up patrimonies which seemed to be inexhaustible, and illustrious dissipators obtained a durable but sad renown.

Soyer then offers an odd apology for the whimsical Romans in serving the flesh of asses and dogs, and ruining themselves in fattening snails; which our author attributes to the caprices of fashion, rather than the refinement of sensuality. In his accounts of the antique banquets of two or three thousand years since, he has borrowed data from Petronius, Athenaeus, Apuleius, Macrobius, and Suetonius; and a description of a supper given by the Pontiff Lentulus is ingeniously conjectured to be imperfect, or mutilated, from its being "regardless of the order prescribed for those punctilious and learned transitions to which a feast owes all its value." Captain Morris set the right value upon the luxuries of old Lucullus and his forty cooks; and Vitellius's meals, which cost a million. Our old lyrist sings:—

At all feasts, if enough,
I most heartily stuff,
And a song at my heart alike rushes,
Though I've not fed my lungs,
Upon nightingale's tongues.
Nor the brains of goldfinches and thrushes.

Nor does M. Soyer regard these oddities higher than the curiosities of his subject; for he silly remarks:—

When we compare the cookery of the ancients with our own, and the parallel naturally presents itself to the mind, it often betrays strange anomalies, monstrous differences, singular perversions of taste, and incomprehensible amalgamations, which baffle every attempt at justification. Apicius himself, or perhaps, the Cœlius of the third century, to whom we owe the celebrated treatise "De Opsoniis," would run great risk if he were now to rise from his tomb, and attempt to give vogue to his ten books of recipes, either of passing for a poisoner or of being put under restraint as a subject decidedly insane. It follows, then, that although we have borrowed his curious lucubrations, we leave to the Roman epicurean and to his times the entire responsibility of his work.

This brings us to the more practical character of the present volume, the method of which is admirable; commencing with agriculture, cereals, grinding of corn, manipulation of flour, frumenta, grains, seeds, and vegetables. Then follow the kitchen-garden, plants used in seasoning, fruits, animal food; the cook and the kitchen; beverages; repasts, and a variety of accessory subjects; all illustrated with *moreau*s of ancient and modern history, and hints of practical value.

As a book of luxurious reading, abounding in classic anecdote and old gossip, the "Pantropheon" will, doubtless, become popular. It is produced in regal style; its bright blue binding, enriched with a murrine vase, and a boar-chase in gold. It is embellished with some forty plates, illustrating marvels of antique gastronomy. The subjects are nicely drawn, and remind one how few changes have been made in the implements of the kitchen, from the cooking-stove and gridiron of Herculanum to the latest improvements in our Club-kitchens; though, in the form of vessels we have missed beauty of outline. These antiquarian illustrations are a valuable and attractive feature in M. Soyer's work of useful and amusing research.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE.—This lady has been on a visit to Leeds, and during her stay has been the guest of Mr. Edward Baines. During her sojourn she was presented with an address from the Anti-Slavery Society of Leeds, a silver fruit-basket by the ladies of Leeds, and 100 sovereigns from readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The presentations took place at Headingley-lodge, in the presence of a numerous party. The brother of Mrs. Stowe (the Rev. Mr. Beecher) read a written reply acknowledging the compliment, and expressing a confident hope that slavery in the United States would eventually be abolished. Mrs. Stowe, in consequence of the illness of her daughter, took her departure for New York in the *Arctic*, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday.

A NEW GAS.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Dr. Gesner submitted a proposal to light the lighthouses belonging to the provinces with his new Kerosene gas, which he estimates would effect a saving of £15,000 per annum over the present mode. He has been allowed to try the experiment with the lighthouses at Meager's Beach, which he illuminated at a charge of £19 per annum, effecting a saving of £50. It appears that the mode of procuring the gas was quite simple, and a steam-boat company there had all their vessels lighted with it, as well as the wharves, &c. It was brought on board in India-rubber bags. The works are stated to be managed by a common labouring man. No mention is made of the mode of preparation, nor of the material from which it is manufactured; but it is said to be much cheaper than ordinary gas.

RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

The recent unfortunate collision on the Great Northern Railway has naturally attracted more than usual attention to the subject of railway accidents, and to the means, if not of preventing them, of diminishing the loss of life and the injury to limb which too frequently attend them. We therefore present the annexed particulars and diagram of Mr. Asbury's patent apparatus, without pledging our opinion that the invention is a practical one. The subject, however, is of such importance as to justify us in giving publicity to this well-meant attempt to provide a remedy.

"It is well known," says Mr. Asbury, "that railway travelling is not always unattended with danger; and from some causes which are not under man's control—as the darkness of the night, or a dense fog—one train is run into another before it can be discovered. There are other causes of accident, which might and ought to be under control—as the starting a quick train after a slow one, a reckless engine-driver, who obeys no signal, or forgets to reverse his engine from panic when danger is before him. These, and many other incidental bearings in locomotive conveyance, oftentimes place the passengers in great danger of loss of limb and life, and other injuries, which, under collision, must take place, and under circumstances that cannot be prevented at all times, with the present arrangement of railway carriage building."

"The present carriage frame is objectionable, it is made of solid timber, longitudinal and cross pieces, with diagonals; this frame is placed on wheels, and then the carriage bodies on the frame. The buffer for ordinary purposes of traffic are placed at each end, beyond the limit of the space assigned for passengers. It is well known from sad experience under collision, that when these buffers are driven in, serious injury follows to the passengers, by the breaking up of this frame of solid timber, and the force is extended to other carriages in advance, with similar destruction, until the momentum is lost, and an equilibrium established. It must be obvious to an ordinary observer, that the carriage frame, which has to sustain the opposite forces of momentum and inertia under collision, has two points of impact, one at each end, where the buffers are driven in on the cross timbers, and between these two points of impact lie fracture, mutilation, and death, where the forces of momentum and inertia are violently opposed to each other. There is no provision to ward off this danger in the present construction of railway carriages."

"It has been said there can be no machinery constructed of sufficient power to arrest a train of 100 tons at a velocity of fifty miles an hour. There is an axiom in dynamics which exemplifies this point, viz., reaction is equal to action, and it must be observed that it is also opposite to action; therefore, when a heavy train is passing with great velocity, it carries with it its own power of arresting itself, for when the momentum strikes a train or body at rest, the inertia returns the blow with equal force, and prevents the train at such high speed passing onwards."

"A familiar illustration of this axiom may be here introduced. A carpenter is seen driving a nail with his hammer into a plank of hard timber, it does not enter to his satisfaction, he becomes impatient, and gives the nail a violent blow, when it instantly flies out into his face; now the plank of timber did not drive the nail into his face."

"Experience, the result of observation from numerous collisions that have occurred on different lines of railway, proves that all the mischief is done in one or two seconds of time; two or three carriages are broken up, and the momentum is thus expended in traversing some fifty or sixty feet. In the present construction of the carriage frame, this mischief must always occur, there is no preventing it under collision, as there is no giving way to force. The blow, with its reaction, is the cause of all the injury, by directing its force at once to the two points of impact and pressure, at each end of the frame. The remedy is here obvious. Let the blow be received in such way that the momentum may be some time and all but lost before it arrives at the points of impact. There is a property in matter which appears to have been overlooked in the construction of railway carriages, that will effect this purpose."

"The field of Waterloo afforded a striking illustration of this power. Soldiers were found, with gunshot wounds, not dead, where the ball struck a yielding tissue; but the solid and compact structure being hit, the ball entered and killed. Compact and solid work introduced in the building of railway carriages now in use, does not, therefore, constitute the best mode of receiving sudden and great forces applied to them, and the result of the accidents that have occurred proves that strength founded on solidity, affords no protection to passengers, but, on the contrary, constitutes the best quality for giving the greatest shock under collision."

"Asbury's improvements consist in bringing the momentum and inertia to bear on each other simultaneously, so as to prevent concussion when contact between these two opposing forces takes place. This principle is effected by machinery placed within the longitudinal and cross timbers of the carriage-frame, and possessing three degrees of power. The first at each end is the weakest, and admits of compression to its assigned limit of space. The second power is stronger than the first, and admits also of compression to its own assigned limit of space, with the same amount of space added to it from the first power; thus two degrees of space have now been traversed by the first power, one alone, and the other in conjunction with the second power. The third or centre power is the strongest, and admits of compression to its own limit of assigned space each way, and carries with it another degree of space from each of the other powers. By this arrangement, in a train of several carriages, the momentum in the first instance is conducted from carriage to carriage throughout by the first power, and the second and third powers follow each other in rapid succession; and whether a train in advance is at rest, or progressing with less speed, or two trains meet each other of different weight and velocity, the greater momentum will be carried onwards; for the object of this invention is not abruptly to stop a train, but to transfer its motion until an equilibrium is established."

"The machinery is self-acting, and is not in the way of the ordinary use of the carriage, therefore it is not known to be present until danger occurs, when it is called into action instantaneously, without any aid being required by the attendants of the train."

FLAX-TRADE AT RIGA.—Five vessels arrived at Plymouth on Monday, laden with flax and hemp, from Riga. They report a general stagnation of trade there, through the unsettled state of the Eastern question. When these vessels arrived there, there were between three and four hundred sail loading; but on leaving there was scarcely a vessel, and ships that had taken cargoes to Constantinople, and were to call at Riga, preferred returning in ballast.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Wednesday next, the 14th, will be the first anniversary of the death of the Duke of Wellington.

The accident on the Great Northern Railway will cost the company from £10,000 to £20,000, on account of the number of respectable people injured, and the amount of destruction to property.

We learn, says the *German Journal of Frankfort*, that the Prussian Government has it in contemplation to propose to the Customs Conference to suppress the duty on corn.

Queen Christina of Spain and her consort visited the Polytechnic Institution on Saturday last, and spent some hours in examining the several models and works of art there. The diver, diving-bell, and sewing-machine appeared to astonish the Royal party very much.

An officer has been engaged at Ipswich, by order of Government, in selecting a proper site for the erection of infantry barracks, for 1000 men.

The marriage present made by the Emperor of Austria to the Duchess de Brabant was a diadem of large diamonds, the centre one being an exceedingly fine rose diamond. The Archduchess gave the young bride a broad belt made of diamonds and pearls; and the Archduke a toilet service of silver.

The demand for seamen in the Tyne continues. Various crews have, during the last ten days, obtained £1 to £4 5s. per month for the Baltic; and, in some instances, men have been shipped above the age of thirty, who had not previously followed the occupation of seamen.

A man and a boy were, a few days ago, bitten by vipers whilst collecting leeches, at Suce, near Nantes; and they were so much injured that the man died, and the boy will be deprived of the use of his legs.

Miss Rosa Soane, grand-daughter of the late Sir John Soane, has appeared with great success at the Wolverhampton Theatre in the character of *Lady Macbeth*. Her personal appearance is much in her favour.

Mr. Shaw, known in the agricultural districts as editor of the *Mark-lane Express*, and managing director of the Farmers' Insurance Society, died recently in Australia.

The Duke of Brunswick has decreed that henceforth criminals shall be beheaded with an axe, and in a closed place, in the presence of the public prosecutor, a deputation of the Tribunal, a priest, the prisoner's counsel, and twelve persons chosen from amongst the representatives of the commune.

The Earl of Seafield is a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Saltoun in the Scottish representative peerage.

A contemplated insurrection of the slaves in Nottoway County, Virginia, has recently been discovered and suppressed. They intended murdering all the white inhabitants of the place.

William Comely, of Tipton-hall, near Dudley, last year raised some potatoes on his ground, but they proved so badly diseased that he would not go to the expense of getting them in. This year there has been a very fair crop of sound potatoes off the same ground.

Mr. Erle has been appointed Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Hill and the Rev. R. Jones the two paid Commissioners; Mr. Vane, the Secretary, and Messrs. Hart and Skirrow, the two Inspectors, under the Act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts.

An extensive fire broke out in the Pearl-street House, New York, on the 23rd ult., which destroyed 200,000 dols. worth of property.

The widow of Mr. D. M. Moir—so well known as the "Delta" of *Blackwood's Magazine*—has been submitted to the Queen by the Earl of Aberdeen for a pension of £100 a year, and her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Premier's recommendation.

At the trial trip on the Dee-side Railway last week, an attempt was made to throw the train off the rails—one of the lengths of rail on the line having been lifted by some miscreant. Fortunately, the circumstance was noticed in time to avert any injury.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the order of St. Anne of the first class on Prince Danilo of Montenegro, and the same order of the second class on Peter Petrovich, President of the Senate.

It appears, from a recent return, that the Universities in Germany and Switzerland had, in 1852, 181,810 students, of whom 1830 were educating for the Catholic priesthood, 1765 for the Protestant clergy, 6761 in law and political economy, 4183 for medicine and surgery, and 2641 in philosophy.

The names of persons liable to serve on juries are now exhibited on the church doors. Persons of sixty years and upwards are exempted from serving, but in order to avail themselves of the privilege they must apply to the overseers, or they will be returned to serve, and liable to fine for non-attendance.

The Lord Mayor is recovering from the effects of the recent accident on the Great Northern Railway, although still suffering from pains in the head, and from want of sleep.

An Arab named Hamed Ben-Amar-Ben-Hamed was put to death recently, on the beach of Caroubiers, in Algeria, by sentence of a criminal court, for having murdered a Cheikh. He was shot by a detachment of soldiers.

Many boys are engaged in picking up quantities of copper caps on Chobham Common, which have been used by the regiments recently encamped there. The boys sell them to the ironmongers for old copper, and are said to realise 2s. or 2s. 6d. a day by their industry.

The number of persons in France who have taken out game licenses is 160,000. The cost of each license is 2s., of which 10s. goes to the commune and 15s. to the State.

There is now lying at Gibraltar an English vessel, the Maltese part of the crew of which mutinied while at sea, and endeavoured to murder their shipmates. Several men were shot, and the remainder have been sent to prison at Gibraltar.

At Retford, the coal brought thither by the Great Northern Railway Company, and hitherto sold at the station at 7s. 6d. per ton, was on Monday last advanced 2s. 6d. per ton.

We are glad to state that M. de Berg, of the Russian Legation, who met with a serious accident some weeks since, is progressing most favourably towards complete recovery.

James Cosmo Melville, Esq. Secretary to the East India Company, has been made a C.B. of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by Baron Rauch, arrived at Fenton's Hotel on Monday, from the Continent, and left for Edinburgh on Wednesday.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Red Eagle, first class, on Prince Felix Jablonowski, Austrian Field-Marshal, who is now at the manoeuvres of the camp at Satory.

According to a Parliamentary paper, it appears that twenty-seven vessels were detained at various ports in England in quarantine in the year 1848; three in 1851, seventeen in 1852, and four in 1853. Most of the cases of detention occurred from irregularities with respect to the papers of health.

The Rev. W. Hickey, a clergyman of the Established Church, and the popular agricultural writer under the well-known name of "Martin Doyle," has been granted a pension of £80 a year out of the Literary Fund.

The Income-tax collectors are proceeding to their several stations throughout Ireland, to make the necessary arrangements for the levy of the first instalment of that impost.

The company of the Victor-Emmanuel Railway, in Savoy, has just completed its caution money of 4,000,000 fr. The surveys of a great part of the line will be terminated by the end of the month, and the works will be commenced on different parts by the end of October.

The demand for female servants still continues; and we may again mention that, for the sum of twenty shillings, respectable young women from the Highlands will obtain a free passage to Australia by applying to Captain Macarthur in Inverness.—*Inverness Courier*.

Two officials connected with the Coleraine workhouse have been dismissed, by order of the Poor-law Commissioners, for "marching the workhouse boys, on the 12th July, with Orange flags."

Mr. Shepherd, of Brompton, has patented a machine

THE ANTWERP REGATTA GOLD CUP.

This splendid Cup was presented by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, for the Antwerp Regatta of Wednesday last, open to yachts of all nations.



THE ANTWERP REGATTA GOLD CUP.

The value of the prize is 3000f. or £120. The Cup is inscribed: on one side—"Leopold I. 6th Sept., 1853. Course de Yachts;" and on the other, "Yacht Club Royal Belge."

THE FOX THE FARMERS' BEST FRIEND!—In Yorkshire there are ten packs of fox-hounds, one pack of stag-hounds, and five or six of harriers, equal in all to 13 or 14 packs of fox-hounds. Thirteen packs of fox-hounds of 50 couple each—i.e., 1300 hounds, consume annually 200 tons of oatmeal, at a cost of £2600, besides the carcasses of about 2000 dead horses, worth nothing if no hounds were kept. There are at least 1000 hunting men in Yorkshire, keeping upon an average four horses each; 4000 horses will cost them £200,000, at £50 each; and their keep at £50 per annum each makes £200,000 more; 400 horses employ 200 men as grooms (generally the offspring of the agricultural population), and consume annually 40,000 qrs. of oats, 2000 qrs. of beans, and 8000 tons of hay and grass. Every tradesman also is benefited by hunting—tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, saddlers, druggists, surgeons, veterinary surgeons, &c. If fox-hunting were given up, where would the farmer find a market for the above produce, or for a well-bred horse of four or five years old? Foxes are the farmers' best friends, and they ought to use every exertion to preserve them, and prevent them being stolen, to be sent towards masters of hounds who are unsportsmanlike enough to purchase them, no matter from whence they come.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

RAILWAYS.—In consequence of the organization of fast trains on all the railways, the distances between the capitals of Europe are reduced as follows:—From Paris to Berlin (via Brussels and Cologne), 43 hours; from London to Berlin, 42 hours; from Berlin to Vienna, 31 hours; from Berlin to St. Petersburg, 137 hours; from London to Munich, 62 hours; from London to Vienna (via Paris, Strasburg, Munich, and Salzburg), 119 hours. By means of the steamers on the Danube, the distance from Vienna to Constantinople is now effected in from six to eight days.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM.

THIS magnificent Aloe has just come into blossom at Cloyne House, Cloyne, the seat of John Wilkinson, Esq., of the county of Cork. It grows in the open air, and has attained the height of 25 feet. It was formerly kept in the green-house; but, occupying too much space, it was removed outside. For many years it made no apparent growth; but about the commencement of July last, it suddenly shot up from the leaves to its present extraordinary altitude, exhibiting sixteen or seventeen tufts of blossom of pale yellow colour. The plant has been visited by numbers of the respectable inhabitants and tourists, who are at the present season enjoying the unrivalled beauty of Cork river and harbour. The proceeds of the exhibition, we understand, are to be appropriated towards raising a fund for establishing an Industrial School in the town of Cloyne.

Mr. Brinkley, the celebrated astronomer, and last Bishop of Cloyne,



AMERICAN ALOE IN BLOOM, AT CLOYNE HOUSE.

used to take great delight in the garden in which the Aloe grows: it is attached to the See-house; and the elegance of its arrangements, under his superintendence, never failed to delight his numerous and distinguished visitors.

WARWICK RACE PLATE.

THIS elegant historical group in silver, designed and modeled by E. Jeannest, and manufactured by Elkington, Mason, and Co., of London and Birmingham, has been contested for in the past week. The



THE WARWICK RACE PLATE.

design represents Queen Henrietta Maria meeting Prince Rupert, when on her way to the plain of Kineton, under Edgehill, to join King Charles I. (A.D. 1643). The group is mounted on a pedestal of Cornish marble, ornamented with panels in oxidized silver, bearing the arms of England; also the arms of Prince Rupert, and medallion portraits of King Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria. The height of the group is 1 foot 6½ inches; with pedestal, 2 feet 5½ inches.

THE LORD WARDEN HOTEL, DOVER.

THIS handsome and extensive building has been erected for the South-Eastern Railway Company, by whom it was opened with a grand public dinner on Wednesday. The original design was made by the late Samuel Beazley, and the principal part of the building was erected under his direction. Upon his death, the completion of the structure devolved on Mr. W. Tress, architect, Finsbury-square. His portion of the works were not unimportant, though principally in the interior arrangements; many things having been done to get every part of the Hotel into proper working order; and for this purpose persons experienced in the management of large hotels have been consulted, and their suggestions acted on.

The Lord Warden Hotel occupies a commanding position, close to the railway terminus, at Dover, and at one corner of the harbour, adjoining the new Harbour of Refuge, which forms a fine esplanade for the enjoyment of the sea air. The exterior elevations are in the Doric order of architecture. The prospect is magnificent; including Dover Castle and heights; the town of Dover and harbour; and the sea views are scarcely to be surpassed at any place in England.

The interior plan comprises a spacious *salle-à-manger*, and a noble coffee-room fitted up *en suite*, and lighted by three superb chandeliers.



"THE LORD WARDEN" HOTEL, DOVER, OPENED WITH A GRAND PUBLIC DINNER, ON WEDNESDAY.

The entire number of rooms is one hundred and eleven. The various floors differ in the fittings and decorations, but each is *en suite*. Ample provision is made for salt-water and fresh-water baths, hot and cold.

The grand entrance faces the harbour, and a carriage can be driven beneath the portico, so that visitors may alight immediately in the hall.

The Hotel has been furnished for the South-Eastern Railway Company; under whose management, however, the business will only be carried on until a tenant can be found by the Company for the premises.

At the dinner to commemorate the opening of the Hotel, on Wednesday, there were about 150 guests connected with the South-Eastern Railway and port of Dover. Mr. James Macgregor, M.P., the Chairman of the Company, presided. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and drunk with much applause; and the memory of the illustrious Lord Warden, the Duke of Wellington, under whose immediate auspices the Hotel was built, was honoured in a manner which did credit to the feelings of the chairman and the company. Mr. Macgregor mentioned the interest his Grace took in the design, and how beneficial he thought it must prove to the town of Dover; and, dwelling at some length on this sentiment, he called on the inhabitants to second the effort now made to establish one of the most convenient and sumptuous (at the same time moderate in its price) places of entertainment in the empire. Mr. Rice, the member for Dover, and other gentlemen of mark were called up by suitable observations from the chair, and the whole affair went off in the most social and convivial style. The dinner could not be surpassed, and the show of fine fruits was of a very superior order. If the Hotel, indeed, can supply such accommodation and such wines, the people of Dover will have cause to rejoice in an attraction for visitors of every class by sea and land, and also for the resort of company to enjoy sea-bathing and the delightful walks round Shakespeare's immortal Cliff. The coffee-room is a magnificent structure, almost laved by the sea. A number of the party stayed over the night, and returned to town with the directors in a quick early train. In short, nothing could be more auspicious than this "opening day."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MR. DISRAELI AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Disraeli has accepted an invitation addressed to him by the Royal Bucks Agricultural Association, to meet a portion of his constituents, the freeholders of Buckinghamshire, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The proceedings will be preceded by a dinner at the George Inn, Aylesbury. Mr. Disraeli will be accompanied by Mr. Caledon G. Du Pré, one of his colleagues in the representation of the county.

DINNER TO SIR JOSEPH THACKWELL, AT GLOUCESTER.—A public dinner was given at the Shire Hall, on Tuesday evening, to General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., in testimony of the meritorious services which he has rendered. The gallant General is intimately connected with this city, and prior to his leaving this country for the Indian campaign, he resided in Gloucester for several years. Hence on his return from India the inhabitants invited him to a public dinner, and, having accepted the invitation, the event came off on Tuesday. The Mayor of Gloucester, W. Washbourn, Esq., presided; and among the company present were—Earl Fitzhardinge, Sir Martin Crawley Boevey, Bart.; W. P. Price, Esq., M.P.; S. Baker, Esq.; J. C. Thackwell, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Claxton, R. B. Purnell, Esq., county chairman, &c. Lord Eilenborough would have been present, but was attending the funeral of the late Sir Charles Napier. The Mayor proposed Sir Joseph Thackwell's health, who responded in an interesting address. Several other toasts suitable to the occasion having been given and duly responded to, the company separated.—(A characteristic portrait of Sir Joseph Thackwell appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 355).

CHATHAM ELECTION.—The reported statement that Captain Leicester Vernon had resigned his seat for Chatham is not strictly accurate. The gallant officer certainly declined to defend his seat, but his election is defended by the electors who returned him, who have also entered a counter-petition against the return of Admiral Sir James Stirling.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual show of this society was held on Wednesday, at Warrington, in a large and commodious field adjacent to the London and North-Western Railway station. A variety of circumstances contributed to render this show the most successful that has ever taken place since the union of the two societies; and it may truly be said that the exhibition of live stock of every description, whether as regards numbers or quality, was equal, if not superior, to anything which has ever before taken place in the north of England.

BIRMINGHAM GAOL INQUIRY.—An inquiry is proceeding at Birmingham into the conduct of Lieutenant Austin, Governor of the gaol, charged with cruelty towards some of the prisoners. It takes place in open court, and is not yet concluded. Some of the evidence against the Governor is very decisive. It appears that the system of crank labour was originally an exceptional punishment; that, at Mr. Austin's suggestion the cranks were increased from two to twenty-two; that the Act of Parliament, which provides that no prisoner shall be kept at hard labour for more than ten hours a day, has been disregarded; that it was customary to keep prisoners, even boys, at the crank labour in the dark; to count the revolution as they best could; that the power of increasing or decreasing the severity of the crank labour was exercised by Freer (one of the keepers), without the special sanction of the Governor in every case; that the records of the punishments, attempts at suicide, and so on, were imperfectly kept, the records of the suicides, especially, being made up "from memory;" that the warders were in the habit of going into the cells of the prisoners whenever they pleased; and generally, that the officers were in a state of scarcely disguised insubordination.

MALDON BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The Commissioners, upon a review of the whole evidence, have come to these conclusions:—"That corrupt practices in various forms have long prevailed at elections for the borough, and that open and direct bribery was practised at the last election to a greater extent than at any which preceded it. We also find that a large portion of the electors, consisting chiefly of the poorer class of freemen, have, in giving their votes, been influenced, not by the political or personal recommendations of the candidates, but by considerations of money or other benefit to themselves, and that such influences have been habitually employed to corrupt them; but we cannot forbear adding as our opinion, that the blame of such corruption rests not so much with them as with their superiors, by whom the temptation to it was held out."

COST OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.—The trustees of the Liverpool Docks having occasion to purchase 28,838 square yards of land for increased accommodation in the docks, had to pay for it £1 2s. 11d. per square yard, or a total of £33,113. One thousand square yards required for the erection of a warehouse in Manchester last week fetched £10 per square yard, or a total of £10,000.

LISBURN.—There are no less than five candidates for the representation of this borough:—Mr. A. Brewster (Irish Attorney-General), C. Hogg, Esq. (brother to Sir J. Hogg, Chairman of the East India Company), Captain Bolton, Mr. J. J. Richardson, and Mr. Jones.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT INVERNESS.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left Glenquoch Lodge for Dunrobin Castle. The provost and magistrates of Inverness have written to the right hon. gentleman, soliciting his acceptance of the freedom of the burgh, and it is probable this ceremony will take place on Mr. Gladstone's return from Dunrobin.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ISLAY.—This large and valuable estate, the largest and most valuable, perhaps, ever sold in this country, was exposed on Wednesday in George-street, at the upset price of £440,000, and, after competition between Mr. Morrison, of the great firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Co., London, and Mr. J. Baird, of Gartsherrie, M.P. for the Falkirk burghs, was knocked down to the former at £451,000. The estate has been in the market for upwards of five years, and has been repeatedly exposed to sale, both as a whole, and in three divisions, at successively reduced upset prices, the last, in 1852, being £440,000.

DOWLAIS IRON-WORKS.—We are happy to state that the colliers of this place, after being out six weeks on strike, resumed their work on Wednesday week. This result was brought about chiefly through the interference of the shopkeepers, whose interests were materially affected by the strike. A donation was offered to every collier who should return to his employment within a given time, and the expedient had the desired effect.

THE BANK OF IRELAND; following the movement of the Bank of England, has raised its minimum rate of discount to four per cent.

MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Great changes are about being made by the Post-office authorities, in reference to the mails between England and Ireland. It is recommended that two mails be despatched daily from London to Ireland—one in the morning, the other in the evening; instead of despatching the two mails one at 5 p.m. and the second at 9 p.m.

HARVEST IN IRELAND.—Notwithstanding the vast amount of the emigration, which is carried on with vigour up to the present moment, no very serious inconvenience has yet been felt by the farmers in their harvest business. The workhouses have, to a considerable extent, supplied the deficiency in the labour-market; and this has necessarily led to a great decrease in pauperism, the beneficial effects of which must soon be felt by both landlords and tenants.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

There was a strong rumour on Wednesday at the Paris Bourse that a telegraphic despatch had been received, announcing that the Emperor of Russia had refused to accept the modifications of the Porte. The Paris papers, supposed to be best informed, have prepared the public for unfavourable intelligence, and it required very little, in the depressed state of the market, to produce a fall. The speculators were alarmed, not only by the rumour in question, but also by a report that the French Government would shortly require a loan of 500,000,000 francs. They accordingly offered Government rents and railway shares for sale, both of which, consequently, declined. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 50c. and closed at 78f. 35c. for the end of the month; the Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 102f. 10c., with the coupon detached.

The Emperor has granted pardons to sixty-eight prisoners, and also to sixty others who were sentenced by courts-martial to transportation to Algeria after the insurrection of June, 1848.

It is said that the concession of the privilege of supplying Paris with Seine water is to be given to a mixed French and English company, of which Mr. Masterman is the head.

General Changarnier is now with Baron Nathan Rothschild, in Piedmont. General Bedeau is in Switzerland.

The excitement in the provincial districts of France regarding the price of bread is very great. In one of the country towns in the department of the Ardennes, riot has taken place between the peasantry and the working people of the place; the latter having attempted to pillage a wagon loaded with corn, which was entering the place.

A letter from Nantes of the 4th inst. states that the price of wheat in that town was quoted at the beginning of last week at 28f. 78 kilogrammes, with little demand, and with a prospect of a fall. But the news of the measures adopted by the Government surprised everybody, and stopped all business. The buyers withdrew, and the orders given for the purchase of wheat abroad were countermanded.

It is now ascertained that the corn harvest in France for 1853 is much more under the average than was at first stated by the Ministerial journals. A journal of the Côte d'Or, which is one of the best departments for the growth of corn, states the yield is just one-third under the average; and this, is probably, the case, throughout France.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO BOULOGNE.

The town of Boulogne has been for several days in a state of extraordinary excitement in consequence of the promised visit of the Emperor and Empress. Triumphal arches have risen, as if by enchantment, in the principal thoroughfares; the Esplanade has been profusely supplied with flowers and evergreens; apartments have been splendidly furnished and decorated in the Sous-Prefecture for the Imperial visitors: and a spacious banquet-room has been constructed in the court of the edifice, in which several hundred guests may sit down at the Imperial table. In the Rue Monsigny an immense ball-room, which comprises the interior of the theatre, has been constructed, and decorated with splendid mirrors, lustres, drapery, flowers, carpeting, and everything that can add to its splendour. The ball at the theatre will take place on the day of the Emperor's arrival, and will, it is expected, be honoured by the presence of the Emperor and Empress. Preparations are making in the Tintalleries for a *bal champêtre*—to be given (gratis) to the people simultaneously with the one at the theatre. On the Place Daunou a tent has been formed on a platform, in which the Emperor and Empress will be received and welcomed by the local civil and military authorities. On the Liane, on the day following the Emperor's arrival, various nautical amusements will take place. On the summit of the hill on the Calais road a gigantic arch has been erected, and another at the entrance of the enclosure of the Column.

It is expected that the Emperor will visit the Column. The opening of the new bridge, and the visiting of the new road in the cliff, will depend on the Emperor's pleasure. Grand illuminations are to take place opposite the Sous-Prefecture on the Champ de Foire, on the evening of the day that the Emperor and Empress may arrive. Their arrival at Boulogne is expected to take place on the 24th inst.

SPAIN.

We hear from Madrid that the question as to the reception or non-reception of Mr. Soulé as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, has been much agitated of late. It is now stated that the Spanish Government will oppose no objection to his reception as American Envoy; but should any objectionable expression be contained in his address on presenting his credentials, it would be instantly resented. There can be no doubt that Mr. Soulé will find his position at Madrid a very difficult one.

AUSTRIA.

The marriage of the Emperor of Austria will take place before Advent; that is, somewhere in the month of November. The Emperor and the bride-elect being first cousins, the papal dispensation must be procured.

The execution of a Franciscan Monk, at Presburg, has produced a painful impression at Vienna. The friar, Marcus Gasparich, joined the revolution in Hungary, and has since the revolution conspired with Kossuth and Mazzini, to overthrow the present Government. Five other persons have also been condemned by the same court-martial to imprisonment for different terms. After having been "desecrated," Gasparich suffered death on the gallows, and this has given great umbrage to the ultra-Catholic party.

GREECE.

The official reports of the crops of grain in Greece prove a deficiency of at least one-third, as compared with those of last year. In order to make up for this deficiency, it is calculated that an importation of 600,000 kilos, will be required.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

No intelligence has yet arrived from St. Petersburg to indicate whether the Emperor will accept or reject the modifications proposed in the Vienna note, by the Porte, and concurred in by the representatives of the four powers. A telegraphic despatch is daily and anxiously expected; but, meanwhile, a rumour has gained ground on the London Stock-Exchange that the Emperor of Russia intends to object to the modifications of the Vienna note. This rumour, coupled with the unexpected return of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston to London, which was thought to imply business of an urgent character, caused a decline in the Funds. Lord J. Russell had only just arrived in Edinburgh when he was summoned to London. The next day (Saturday) the noble Lord had a prolonged interview with the Premier, Viscount Palmerston, and the Earl of Clarendon, to whom the present management of the Eastern question appears to be confided by their colleagues in the Cabinet. This hasty conference in Downing-street is thought to have rather an ominous aspect; and the fall in the English and French Funds shows that the decision of the Emperor of Russia is awaited with considerable anxiety and misgiving. The question has again assumed the importance which formerly belonged to it; and, although few persons believe in the probability of an immediate war, the impression currently prevails that the modifications demanded by the Porte, and the expectations expressed in the note of Redshid Pacha, contain the germ of new and interminable delays and complications.

A letter from Constantinople, dated the 25th ult., states that some excitement prevails, owing to the modifications which the Divan has introduced into the Viennese note. Relying on the support of France and Great Britain, and finding itself at the head of an army of 200,000 men, Turkey is inclined to go to war. The warlike preparations are continued. A Cabinet Council was held on the 24th, and measures were canvassed for the defence of the country. Fresh troops are daily pouring in. The army in Asia numbers 80,000 men. A battalion of Turkish riflemen, organised on the model of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, had left for Varna by the Turkish steamer. The transport of troops to the frontiers of Wallachia continues. Arabs and Kurds have tendered their services to the Porte. They are forming troops of irregular cavalry. Omer Pacha, the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Danube, has changed the positions of various corps, so as to be prepared for all eventualities.

The attitude of Greece is watched with great interest by the Turkish politicians. The last accounts from Malta state that Admiral Dundas had sent in the invalids of his fleet, the physicians having declared that a change of air was necessary for their recovery. The British squadron being anchored along the coast, and being exposed to the miasma from the shore, had several seamen attacked with the fever of the country, but there was no danger. The French fleet was more healthy, being anchored further to sea, and the number of sick did not exceed the usual average amongst such a number of men confined in so small a space.

AMERICA.

The United States mail steam-ship *Humboldt* has arrived, with dates from New York to the 27th ult. The New York papers publish the reply of Lord John Russell, on behalf of the British Government, respecting the proposition for a tripartite treaty with regard to Cuba. Lord John Russell, whilst admitting the right of the United States to receive the proposal, observes that Great Britain must at once resume her entire liberty; and, upon any occasion that may call for it, be free to act either singly or in conjunction with other powers, as to her may seem fit. The yellow fever in New Orleans has increased, and one of the latest reports mentions 315 interments in one day. Advices from Jamaica to the 12th ult., state that the political and commercial situation was unchanged.

PROTESTANT BURIAL ON THE CONTINENT.

The conduct of the French authorities with regard to Protestant cemeteries, presents a favourable contrast to that of the Spanish Government. Mr. Hamilton, the British Consul at Boulogne, has published a letter, calling the attention of surviving relatives to the fact that it is the intention of the authorities to demolish the tombs of British subjects buried at Boulogne, unless the ground is purchased, according to the usual rules of the cemetery. The circumstance has excited some painful feeling among the English residents in that town; but, it appears that, as the French law stands, in all burying-grounds, where the ground is not made the subject of purchase, the authorities, after a certain term, hold themselves entitled to resume possession. A list of the graves which may now be opened was forwarded some time back from the Mayorality to the British Consul, from which it appears that, in numerous instances, the dates of concession have long since expired. The list was enclosed in a letter to the Consul, in which it was stated that the authorities wished to show every deference to the feelings of the survivors, and four months are allowed from the 25th of the present month before anything shall be done. With regard to one particular grave the French authorities have displayed a yet more kindly feeling. The case of the *Amphitrite*, the convict-ship which was lost on Boulogne Sands, will not readily fade from the recollections of the public in this country, although some twenty years have elapsed since the occurrence of the calamity. This monument of Boulogne will allow to remain without purchase, and will present it, and a certain portion of ground round it, to the English public, on the simple condition that four pillars and an iron railing or chain be placed round it to protect the spot. With regard to the other tombs, in some instances the period of concession expired some thirteen or fourteen years ago.

The *Times* seizes the occasion to contrast the conduct of Catholic Spain with that of Catholic France. To us (says our contemporary) the French have no obligations:

The records of history show that, until recently, we have been rival nations—rivals in the Cabinet and the field; but, upon a question of this kind, the French act as befits a nation of Christians and of gentlemen. Not so with the Spaniards. That Spain is at this moment an independent nation, and not a French province, is due to the valour of English soldiers and to the warlike skill of an English general. It was by a costly sacrifice of English treasure, and a still more costly sacrifice of English blood, that the soil of Spain was freed from the foreign invader. Now mark the result. From the gallant enemy against whom our armies contended year after year—from the lines of Torres Vedras to the gates of Toulouse—we receive tokens of goodwill and respect; the nation whose political existence upon the map of Europe we maintained at no less a cost than that of the life-blood of our fathers denies to us even the rites of Christian sepulture. Two little stories in illustration of this subject appeared yesterday in our columns in the letter of a correspondent. Twenty years ago the cholera raged at Santander. An English frigate was stationed there at the time, for the express purpose of rendering assistance to the predecessors of the present Government against the Carlists. Immediately the heretic surgeons on board the frigate heard of the distress of the Roman Catholics of Santander, they caused themselves to be put ashore, and devoted themselves to their service. One of their number—the assistant-surgeon—fell a sacrifice to the disease, which he caught while in attendance on the sick-beds of the Spaniards whose lives he was endeavouring to save. He died, and the Spaniards, as a mark of gratitude to the unfortunate gentleman, agreed that he might be buried—but on the beach, below high-water mark! We trust that he found sailor's grave away from a soil which was not worthy to hold his remains even for an hour. The next story refers to the soldiers of General Evans's Spanish Legion. At the same town, and the next year, numbers of these poor fellows, who had gone over to fight the battle of the Spanish Government, sickened and there died. Their bodies were thrust into holes at the stable door, or wherever else they might happen to breathe their last. Let this conduct of the Spanish authorities be compared with that of the municipality of Boulogne with regard to the remains of the unfortunate persons who perished in the *Amphitrite*, and to the English generally in such matters.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The afternoon train from Holyhead, on Tuesday, arrived near Chester as a short luggage train was crossing both lines of rails to reach a shunting. The latter was overturned. Happily, however, there was no harm done to life or limb, all the damage being confined to the foremost carriages of the passenger train.—On Monday the Scotch express from Edinburgh went into a siding (the point being wrong), instead of continuing on the main line, when past the Euxton station. The driver felt the jerk, instantly shut off the steam, blew the whistle for the guards to apply their breaks, and then leaped off the engine, followed by the fireman. In another moment a fearful crash took place. The front part of the engine was demolished; but, marvellous to state, the carriages sustained little or no injury, the passengers being found almost unscathed; although, of course, in a state of great consternation. Carriages on the siding were shivered, two wheels belonging to one of them being discovered in the smoke-box. Baxter, the driver, was found lying by the side of the line, in a state of insensibility, having several cuts about his head and back. The fireman escaped with little injury. It appears that the points were in so dirty a state as to prevent their closing of themselves, when the empty carriages were turned. Her Majesty had passed only a short time before!—Pardington and Wood, the driver and stoker of the express train on the Great Northern, were again examined at Clerkenwell, on Wednesday. Some of the passengers were called, but nothing important or new was elicited; and, by general agreement, the inquiry was formally postponed till Wednesday next, but then to be further protracted till the 20th. The bail for the prisoners to be enlarged till that date.

NEW MODE OF "WALKING THE SEA."—A letter from Venice, 22nd ult., in the *New Prussian Gazette*, says:—"A young nobleman, M. S., nephew of the Baronne de W., who by his Herculean strength and his acts of rashness, such as racing on horseback against a railway train, and swimming from this place to Mestre, carrying an open umbrella in his hand, has acquired a kind of renown, recently made a bet that he would perform the passage from Venice to Trieste alone, and standing on two planks four feet long by one foot wide and four inches thick strongly attached to each other in the middle by an iron clasp, and with no other help than a pole. On Friday morning last this young gentleman made his appearance before the Praetors on this raft of his invention, on which it was very difficult to stand upright and preserve an equilibrium. Scarcely had he passed the

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 11.—16th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Thurloe died, 1806.
 MONDAY, 12.—Battle of Aberdeen, 1654. Siege of Vienna, 1683.
 TUESDAY, 13.—C. J. Fox died, 1806. General Wolfe killed, 1759.
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—Duke of Wellington died, 1852. Moscow burnt, 1812.
 THURSDAY, 15.—Huskisson killed by a railway carriage, 1830.
 FRIDAY, 16.—Buck-hunting ends. George I. landed in England, 1714.
 SATURDAY, 17.—Siege of Gibraltar ended, 1782.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 17, 1853.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 7 20	A 7 55	M 8 40	A 9 25	M 10 10	A 11 0	M 11 40 Tide

THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUEST ION,
AND THE CONDITION—MORAL, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL—
OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE.

IN PREPARATION,

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER
OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

With SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of SCENES and INCIDENTS in EUROPEAN TURKEY. From Sketches made expressly for the purpose by the Artists of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Among other Subjects, will appear:—

A Large Panoramic View of Constantinople from the Tower of Galata. From a Sketch by S. Read, drawn on the Wood by Birket Foster.
 An Original Portrait of the Sultan on Horseback, proceeding to the Festival of Bairam.
 Interior of the Greek Church at Balukli.
 The Russian Ambassador.
 The Combined British and French Fleets, sketched in Besika Bay, August, 1853.
 The Sultan's New Palace.
 The Patriarch of the Greek Church.
 Group of Redifs—Turkish Militia.
 The Castle of the Seven Towers.
 The "Sweet Waters of Europe."
 View of Ichtiman.
 The Mosque of St. Sophia.
 The Great Cemetery of Scutari.
 The Golden Horn from Eyoub.
 The Tower of Galata.
 The Arsenal.
 The Turkish Fleet in the Bosphorus.
 The Egyptian Camp on the Bosphorus.

And various Panoramic and other Sketches in the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and the Black Sea.

The Literary portion will include letters from our Correspondent in Constantinople;—a resumé of Turkish history from the commencement of the decline of Ottoman power in Europe;—and a full and authentic statement of all the circumstances connected with the present dispute between the Czar and the Sultan, derived from official and other sources.

very great. The excess of exports reaches £9,723,083—or an increase equal to nearly one-fourth of our total exports; and the tonnage entered inwards and outwards is 907,444 more in the seven months of 1853 than in the seven months of 1852. The same tables tell us that the value of the exports to Australia in 1852 was no less than £4,222,205; being greater than our exports to any other country except three, and about one-fifteenth of our whole export during the last year. This is a prodigiously large trade of itself, and we know—though we have no official accounts of the details—that the trade has greatly increased in the present year. The business of society has rapidly augmented, and there has not been and could not be any corresponding increase of capital. There is, consequently, a great demand for capital; merchants hope to make much by using it, and they are willing to give much for it. This, in few words, is the present state of the business of the country and of the Money Market, and it makes itself manifest in the books of the Bank.

Instead of allowing the Bank to borrow very largely by issuing its premises to pay, the public are returning its notes to the Bank and requiring gold; in other words, the circulation and the bullion in the Bank are decreasing. So its customers, the private bankers, the discount brokers, and others who usually leave large sums in its hands, have withdrawn them to a considerable extent; or, in other words, the private deposits, mentioned in the weekly Bank returns, have decreased. The Government deposits too, from the appropriation of the Government funds to other purposes, are very small; and while the Bank has now, therefore, much smaller sums to lend than usual, the demand for loans is greater than ever. The actual condition of trade, therefore, as it shows itself by a demand for more accommodation, while it has already exhausted nearly all the accommodation that could be afforded to it, is a sufficient and a just reason for inducing the Bank to raise the rate of discount. The present apprehension, indeed, is that the Bank rate is still below the market rate, and that it must, ere long, be again raised.

WE have referred in another part of our paper to the apprehensions of a deficient harvest in France, and to the measures taken by the French Government to provide an increased supply. The *Moniteur*—in consequence, no doubt, of the alarm created among the corn-merchants by the threatened competition of the State in buying dear and selling cheap—has been instructed to deny, in more emphatic terms than those employed by other newspapers supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, that it had any intention of becoming a purchaser of grain. The denial is in the following terms:—

It has been announced by a journal that the French Government was about to make purchases of corn. The supposition is absolutely false. The results of the harvest are not yet known, but the Government is convinced that the deficiency which it may show will be made up by the trade, acting alone and without impediments. Far from wishing to thwart its action and compete against it, which would be *senseless conduct*, the Government would only interfere to assist it by general measures, equal to all parties, and which assure the liberty and security of its operations, and render more easy the transport and distribution of corn in the interior. The different decrees which have successively abolished certain prohibitions, reduced entrance duties, and suppressed tonnage dues, were published in this spirit; and what is calculated to tranquillise the public mind is, that having been issued at an opportune moment, in order to allow foreign commerce to take advantage of the fine weather, their efficacy begins to be already felt in our ports. It is by such measures, tending to protect energetically and facilitate private industry, that the State will usefully exercise its action. The two decrees published to-day relative to internal navigation and the railways are a fresh proof of its constant solicitude in this respect.

Unfortunately, much mischief was done before this announcement of the *Moniteur* could reach the knowledge of those merchants whose capital was embarked in the corn trade. At the market of Nantes, the first rumour of state interference stopped all business, and led to the countermanding of extensive orders which had been sent to England and elsewhere for wheat and other grain. We are glad, however, to find that the Emperor has had the courage to retract, and to admit, as the *Moniteur* does on his behalf, that freedom of action is the best remedy in the case to be apprehended. The *Moniteur* does not deny the previous purchases of the Government, but limits the contradiction to the one point—that it will not make such purchases for the future. No denial is attempted of the other ill-judged proceeding, on which we have elsewhere animadverted—the arbitrary command issued to the bakers to sell their bread at a loss. It is likely enough that even this measure will be covertly abandoned, and allowed to sink into oblivion. We trust that France may escape the anticipated famine; but hope, at the same time, that the mere dread or possibility of it will prove sufficiently salutary to complete the conversion of the Emperor to sound commercial doctrine. He already confesses—virtually, if not in terms—that Free-trade, if it cannot prevent, can mitigate a famine. Admitting this, he will hereafter see that Protection—equally powerless to insure a nation against the effect of bad seasons—is certain to aggravate the popular sufferings in a period of scarcity.

THE COURT.

The concluding details of the Royal visit to Dublin, with the statement of her Majesty's progress to the Royal home at Balmoral, will be found in another column.

Her Majesty Queen Christina of Spain has arrived in London from Paris. The Queen, accompanied by his Excellency Senor Istritz, paid a visit to Windsor on Wednesday, and inspected the State Apartments at the Castle and St. George's Chapel.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia and suite arrived at Edinburgh, on Saturday, from Chatsworth, *en route* for Hamilton Palace.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by Baron Rauch, arrived at Fenton's Hotel, on Monday, from the continent, and left for Edinburgh on Wednesday, to join the Grand Duchess, who, with the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, is at present on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch at Drumlanrig Castle.

Lord John Russell left town, on Monday, for Woburn, *en route* for Roseneath, Dumbartonshire. The noble Lord had been summoned from the north to attend a Cabinet Council at the close of last week.

Sir William and Lady Molesworth have left town for Penzance, county of Cornwall.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN IN SCOTLAND.—The Royal party—embracing the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, with Colonel Biddulph, Miss Hillyard, and attendants—left London on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the Stonehaven station of the Aberdeen Railway at a quarter past one on Thursday. The station was beautifully decorated, and converted into a neat reception-room for the occasion. The party, after partaking of an elegant luncheon, proceeded in carriages by the Slug, or mountain-road, to Banchory, on their way to Balmoral, which place they reached about seven the same evening.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its twenty-third meeting on Wednesday last, at Hull, under the presidency of William Hopkins, Esq., M.A., Vice-President of the Royal Society, and President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society—a profound mathematician, and gentleman of high standing in the scientific world, and who has been a conspicuous and valuable contributor to the *Physical Transactions* of the Association since its formation at York, in 1831. The Vice-Presidents are the Earl of Carlisle (unfortunately absent, travelling in the East), Lord Londesborough, who has become a large landed Yorkshire proprietor at Grimston-park, a short distance, in railway times, from the scene of action; Faraday, whose name is fame; Wheatstone, hardly less celebrated; Spence, the eminent naturalist; Sedgwick, the admired in science, and esteemed and loved in every other relation of life; Lieut.-Col. Sykes, whose Oriental and statistical researches have produced such useful information and results; and Mr. Charles Frost, the President of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, whose consideration in the third port of England, long-continued zeal in the cause of literature and improvement, and, at last successful urging of the invitation, which is crowned by this meeting, justly entitle him to the distinction of a place in this honourable list. Under its auspices a gratifying muster is expected; and from the facilities of communication afforded by steam navigation from the northern parts of Europe, it is hope that the attendance of distinguished foreign *savans* will be considerable. In order to entertain them, and the members of the association generally, in a suitable manner, a local subscription has been raised to the amount of between £2000 and £3000, which, if judiciously expended, will enable the citizens of Hull to mingle with the mere dry encouragement of science, enough of that social hospitality which made the earlier assemblages pass off with so much enjoyment and éclat, and was only tried to be carp'd down by voices which have long ceased to impugn the proceedings of the "Peripatetic Philosophy."

Far be it from us to advocate any course which could interfere with the advance of science, to the utmost that comes within the compass of these meetings; but it should never be forgotten that one of their declared and foremost objects was to bring together the cultivators of every branch of intellectual pursuit, and to promote their personal and friendly intercourse. In England, with English habits and feelings, we need not point to the best mode of accomplishing this desideratum, but refer, in evidence of it, to what has been achieved by the Association in the twenty years during which its festive and scientific system has run cordially and effectively on the same common wheels. In short, philosophy, to flourish, ought neither to be pampered nor starved.

At first the Association commenced hopefully, but confidently; and the splendid congresses at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, and Dublin, developed its powers in every direction. The four original sections expanded into seven; and medicine having fallen out of the sphere, statistics, mechanics, geography, and ethnology remained as additions to compensate for a science which can hardly be adapted to popular investigation and discussion. Now, the whole arrangement stands as follows:—

A.—*Mathematical and Physical Science*: Friends' Meeting-house, Mason-street.
 B.—*Chemical Science*: Theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Kingston-square.
 C.—*Geology*: St. John's Upper School-room, Waltham-street.
 D.—*Zoology and Botany*: St. John's Lower School-room, Waltham-street.
 E.—*Geography and Ethnology*: Saloon, Mechanics' Institution.
 F.—*Statistics*: Wesleyan Upper School-room, Waltham-street.
 G.—*Mechanical Science*: Christ Church Lower School-room, John-street.

In all these departments, the proceedings of the British Association have led to important results; and latterly, when its representatives have felt authorised to offer suggestions to, or require aid from, the Government, several undertakings, not only of national but universal interest, have been procured. Indeed, some of the grandest problems which affect mankind are at this moment subjected to solution through the agency of the Association, on many far distant spots on our terrestrial globe, and over the latitude and longitude of every sea. A further benefit which has arisen out of this Institution has been the bringing forward into public notice of many eminent individuals, who, but for the opportunities it afforded, would have been "born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air." Some of these who joined at the period of middle life, have passed away; and, if we look around us for the active competitors for distinction, who have within the last ten years won golden opinions from all sorts of men, we shall find them emanating from the ranks of the British Association—their talents tested by the sectional friction with their peers, and their genius stimulated by the publicity which these encounters opened on their way. And speaking of these advantages, we trust the leading directors will never lose sight of the principle, that, whilst the oracles at the head of our school, in visiting the provinces, do great service by diffusing the knowledge of which they have attained so splendid and useful a share, it is no less their vocation to elicit every local contribution, and encourage the aspirations of humble men to add their mite to the heap, and (if deserving and promising) devote themselves to studies and experiments which may raise them also to eminence in the noble rank of those whom the world recognises as its benefactors. This matter, we think, has of late been too much neglected. The *genius or genii loci* ought to be diligently sought out, and presented.

On Monday last the preparations for the reception of members were all but completed. The Reception-room, Sculcoates Hall, offers every facility for finding friends, procuring lodgings, and making other convenient arrangements. Rooms for the Sectional meetings, near to each other, are provided; and the public rooms in Jarratt-square and saloon of the Mechanics' Institute are freshly embellished for the Evening Promenades—of which two are announced—and the evening meetings for the President's Address on scientific lectures. Various excursions are spoken of, either during the week or at its close; Beverley and Barton Constable, of much antiquarian interest; and several excursions of high geological promise, such as the Spurn and Flamborough Head—being included in the number. Lord Londesborough's seat, Grimston Park; his Lordship's yacht, and another yacht, built on the model of the American clipper, are also among the attractions of the scene.

On Wednesday the general committee met—Colonel Sabine, the President of last year, in the chair—when Mr. Phillips, the secretary, read an interesting report of the Council; and in the evening, Mr. Hopkins was installed in the presidency of the present assemblage; upon which occasion he delivered a very luminous and able address, taking a comprehensive view of the progress of every science—from astronomy to mechanics—which now so essentially occupy the attention of mankind.

On Thursday the meetings of the Sections commenced; but we must conclude this brief notice, and reserve a more particular account of the transactions for our next week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. We may add, however, that several learned and distinguished foreigners have already arrived in Hull.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Canony*: The Rev. R. Campbell, to Perth Cathedral, and to be Principal of the Diocesan Model School. *Minor Canony*: The Rev. C. M. Arnold, to Westminster Abbey. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. F. Collison, to Marwood, Devon; the Rev. E. Evans, to Eccles St. Mary-next-the-Sea, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Healy, to Redmile, Leicestershire; the Rev. F. Hockin, to Phillack and Gwirth, Cornwall; the Rev. J. Rowlands, B.D., to Grimstone, Norfolk; the Rev. C. R. Rowlett, to West Thurrock; the Rev. H. Evans, jun., to Ereswell, Suffolk; the Rev. R. Sankey, to Witney; the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford, B.D., to Grimley and Hallow, Worcestershire; the Rev. G. B. Dawson, to Gilbertstown. *Vicarages*: The Rev. H. B. Bullock, to Mullony, Cornwall; the Rev. W. E. Edwards, to Orleton, near Ludlow; the Rev. E. J. Green, to Leintwardine; the Rev. J. Utterton, to Farnham; the Rev. F. Wheeler, to Dunchurch, near Rugby.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT GENEVA.—The highly-interesting ceremony of the consecration of the new church of the Holy Trinity, for the English congregation at Geneva, was performed on Tuesday, August 30, by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Lord Bishop of London having waived his right to officiate, at the request of the congregation, in consideration of the long connection and intimate relations between the Lord Bishop of Winchester and Geneva.

ST. PAUL'S.—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be the special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral for the present month:—Sunday, Sept. 11, the Rev. R. C. Packman, M.A., Rector of Langdon Hill; Sunday, Sept. 18, the Rev. W. Gilson Humphry, B.D., Vicar of Northolt; Sunday, Sept. 25, the Venerable Archdeacon Robin, D.D., Master of the Temple.

REDCLIFFE CHURCH.—We understand that the contributions made towards the restoration of the north porch in St. Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol, by that mysterious person "Nil Desperandum," already amounts to £240.—*Bristol paper*.

MUSIC.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.
(From our own Correspondent.)

The remembrance of this magnificent meeting will not easily be effaced. Rarely has a musical gathering been attended with such gratifying results. The opening of a new Hall—which, whether its capacity to hold large masses, its acoustical adaptation for musical purposes, its imposing exterior, its vast and convenient interior, be regarded—must be classed as the most stately and sumptuous edifice of its kind in this or any other country. Minor objections in the details sink into utter insignificance by the side of the naked truth, that for size it is unequalled in England, and for sound unsurpassed in Europe. We speak with our own knowledge of the chief edifices in the leading Continental capitals, and we repeat emphatically, that we never heard the inner and more delicate part of the score stand out with such distinctness and clearness. From every side of St. George's Hall, did we test its capabilities—from the extreme seat of the most elevated gallery, to the very verge of Costa's colossal orchestra. True, there was a question of degree, as to superiority of hearing: it is not to be supposed that where the elevation was lowest, the sound would be strongest; but, taking the entire Hall into account, it is a wonderful erection—one that will confer immortal honour on the public-spirited men who have carried the undertaking through with such zeal and energy. In respect to decorative art, it may be possibly felt by some persons that the severity of the style adopted in the ceiling, might have been harmoniously followed in the façades of the galleries; others will naturally object to the obtrusive private boxes, breaking the graceful curve of the orchestra; and those who sat in the area, will groan at divers draughts which penetrated therein, the system of ventilation by the perforated ceiling having been scarcely righted as yet. But "Rome was not built in a day," and a perfect Music Hall—to exclude excessive heat and cold, to ensure the best hearing, to hold the largest number of people, to present every facility for ingress and egress, to have the requisite anterooms and retiring rooms—cannot be improvised. The defects are few; the beauties are many, the conveniences are great; and Bradford spirit, with Bradford experience, will remedy existing evils. A town which builds palaces of warehouses, which doubles its population every ten years, which is becoming the great northern mart of manufacture, will not be dismayed by trifles.

The receipts have exceeded £6000, and they will cover the outlay, leaving a balance to the building fund. This was a large taking for the very first festival ever held in Bradford. It speaks well for the amateurs of the West Riding; they must have music in their souls as well as speculation in their minds. And how natural was the exhibition of their feelings! How they welcomed their favourite Mrs. Sunderland! how they patronised their local violinist, young Corrodus—the promising pupil of Molique. How indulgent they were to Miss Freeman and Miss Winn! Your London amateur would have small consideration for a vocalist or instrumentalist, merely because he or she was born within sound of Bow-bells.

If we take a retrospective glance at the week's doings—amidst the torrent of sound during six morning and evening performances—amidst the hurry and confusion of rushing from a remote corner of the town, where the influx of visitors drove all new-comers as a refuge for the destitute—amidst the legal discussions with flymen as to the payment of six shillings for three-quarters of a mile (quite eclipsing the extortions of London cabmen)—amidst the incessant avalanches of breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, and suppers which overwhelmed the stranger, on the supposition that music must keep the stomach at a state of famine—and endeavour to draw general conclusions as to the opening of St. George's Hall, we should begin with the Hall as a theme, next take the Chorus as a subject, then dwell on the tit-bits from the Orchestra, and finally begin to discuss the effect produced by the principals. After all, it is the Chorus which, artistically speaking, is the remarkable fact of the Festival, next to the magical rising of the building.

It is impossible, within the limits of your illustrated columns, to follow the choral triumphs step by step. We should have to go through the divine fervour of Mendelssohn's chorales in "Paul," to follow the sublimities of Handel in the "Messiah," to indicate the overpowering sensations produced in Haydn's "Creation," and to pick out one by one the stupendous pieces in the choral epic, the "Israel in Egypt," to do anything like justice to the Yorkshire choir. But it was not a little curious to watch the sensitiveness of the auditories at the treat that had been afforded to them. Applause was prohibited at the morning performances; but on the Thursday night, on the occasion of Festa's madrigal, "Down in the Flowery Vale," it was at once proved what a deep impression had been made by the chorals. After cheering, that must have adequately tested the solidity of the Hall, there ensued such a double encore as has been rarely heard. The most excited of Italian audiences, at the genius of a Pasta or Malibran, never displayed a greater amount of *furore*. On Friday night upwards of 4000 persons were assembled in the Hall; and their greeting of Costa at the end of the final concert, and then of their Mayor, was equally as marked and rapturous.

The execution of overtures and symphonies under Costa's direction, is too well known to require special analysis. As usual, he gave his own intellectual and poetical reading to the score of the masters whose names figured in the programmes. A conductor of his genius will naturally not accept the special readings of critics and professors—no two of whom can be found to agree, as to what ought to be piano, or to what ought to be slow or fast. Take, as an instance, the Handelian chorus, "Unto us a child is born." One commentator will declare that it is jubilant, orgal, it ought to be bellowed forth fortissimo throughout; another asserts that Handel makes no mark in the score to indicate the interpretation. Now, the fact is, that in the composer's original score, the passage is marked at the beginning "piano," and the degree as to what may be considered a "piano" is just as variable in these days as the times of former and present execution of works have changed. What is positive is, that Costa's reading has a sublime effect, and if that result be attained in such a solemn subject, and in such sublime strains, then it is justice done both to the religious and musical character of the gigantic chorus. The novelties in the schemes were comparative failures. The "Credo" of Mendelssohn is far removed from the sublimity of that of Beethoven. Indeed, but for the restless undercurrent of orchestration in the former work, the three movements might have been set down to the account of Bach. Well executed as was the "Credo," the effect was a nullity. The Baptismal Anthem of Costa also produced no marked emotion. Nicely voiced, nicely scored, and nicely adapted to the simplicity of the text, the anthem was wanting in breadth and grandeur, to invest it with the individuality calculated to move the masses. Madame Clara Novello and Mrs. Lockey were assigned the *soli*, and sung them charmingly; indeed, the execution of the anthem was perfect.

The solo-singing at the Festival was chequered. The weather was so unfavourable the two last days, that the vocalists must have been affected, for the majority by no means sang their best. There were, however, some splendid specimens of finished vocalisation; and amongst them must be cited that of Madame Clara Novello, in "Paul"; and, above all, in Mozart's air, "Deh vieni non tardar," from the "Nozze"; Miss Williams (Mrs. Lockey) also well sustained the honours she has gained as a contralto. With more animation in her style, and a little more attention to her declamation, this charming singer would leave nothing to be desired. But it is from bad reading that our singers fail to make double the effect which their naturally fine voices ought to produce in oratorios. Mr. Sims Reeves, on several occasions, took the hall by storm with his powerful organ. Gardoni was not in voice, and made little or no impression; on the concluding evening he was absent from illness. Formes's lower D astounded the auditory—he was rough and ready, after his own fashion: Weiss, with a much finer voice, ought to have taken a higher position. Tagliafico, who has neither the vigour of Formes, nor the mellowness of Weiss, always in trests, because he is thoroughly artistic and well prepared for his work. Why does he not study English? Madame Castellan, Miss Louisa Pyne, and Mr. Lockey contributed their quota to the programmes: which it is impossible to dip into further, except to comment on the stereotyped character of the general selections for the concerts. No purpose seemed to be indicated in the gleanings; the only calculation appears to have been "who shall sing next" and "how long will such a piece last;" the whole being mixed up in such proportions as the concert shall last three hours and a half, making allowance for the clap-trap encores.

"What is worse than a flute?" exclaimed once a virtuoso to Cherubini. "Two flutes," was the caustic reply. We had a harp solo one night, and a harp duo another evening, at Bradford! We yawn as we record the fact. Mr. G. Case might have given a concertina solo; Mr. Cusins, a pianoforte concerto; Lucas and Howell, a violoncello and contrabass duo; Sainton, Blagrove, or Cooper, a violin solo; Dando, Mellon, Hill, and Hausmann, a quartet—but a concertante duo for two harps was a wanton act of cruelty.

The hospitality of the Bradfordians has been incidentally alluded to. It was really liberal and cordial. The Mayor did the honours right regally to the Archbishop of York, to the Lord-Lieutenant, to the

local members, &c., and to other guests of all degrees; and Mr. Hallstone, the steward of the orchestra, in his curious and antique mansion, Horton Hall, also entertained large parties on the various days. The leading manufacturers not only kept open house, but generously afforded their operatives the means of attending the performances. The blind were permitted to leave their asylums and admitted into the hall, the absence of one sense being keenly supplied by the double action of another: it was touching to the last degree to see the tears rolling down their cheeks as they listened with acute attention to the sublimities of devotional music.

If the stranger who witnessed the material magnitude of Bradford was astounded by the wondrous extension of the factories over so many miles of ground, how much more must he have marvelled at the indomitable spirit of the townsmen who, amidst such trading influences, have raised a building in which the most refined art may be cultivated. There has been a glorious week of inauguration with music; but there will be many more noble developments of the true and beautiful within the walls of St. George's Hall. The fine arts generally will find a place therein, and taste and refinement will be the natural result. The Festival has been the pioneer, for the moral improvement of the population, to keep pace with its astonishing physical progress.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

This theatre has opened for a new dramatic season, under improved auspices. Mr. Gustavus Brooke is in the ascendant for twenty-four nights. He performed *Othello* on Monday to a crowded house, by which he was rapturously received. This actor has perfectly recovered the use of his vocal organ, which, previously to his departure for America, certainly appeared to be in a hopeless condition. To a performer of Mr. Brooke's calibre and style of acting, this was well nigh fatal drawback; for, upon vocal feats of elocutionary force and finesse, his stage success mainly depended. Dignified in action, but deficient in facial expression, the power of naturally enunciating poetic dialogue, and of throwing out with startling energy particular passages, was of the utmost importance. Mr. Brooke's *Othello* is a piece of acting possessed of many beauties; the pathetic delivery of the great speeches being remarkable for the quality of tone and tenderness of the expression. It was well-chosen for the opening night, it being generally appreciated as his best character. It certainly possesses all the characteristics of his style; and in none is he so equally excellent. His other characters, such as *Shylock*, *Richard III.*, and *Sir Giles Overreach* are charged with physical exuberance, which not seldom degenerates into violence and extravagant excess. Nothing of this sort attached, on Monday, to his *Othello*, which deservedly extorted from the house the most enthusiastic applause. Mr. Brooke was well supported by Mr. Davenport, who, in *Iago*, acted admirably. Mr. G. Bennett, also, who has, it seems, left Sadler's Wells, performed *Brabantio* with telling force. There was also a good *Roderigo* in a Mr. Leslie; and a respectable *Emilia* in a lady of the same name. Miss Anderton was the *Desdemona*; and, though too demonstrative for the peculiarly feminine character of Shakespeare's heroine, acted with stage tact and effect. The tragedy was succeeded by an extravaganza, from the pen of Mr. Kingdom, and entitled "The Fountain of Beauty." As a composition it is worthless; but Miss Featherstone had in it some good songs, which she sang well.

OLYMPIC.

On Tuesday, the "Merchant of Venice" was revived; on which occasion the part of *Shylock* was attempted by Mr. Kirkland, for whose benefit the performance was intended, and who supported the character very respectably indeed. He was much applauded by a numerous audience.

HENRY RUSSELL AT THE LYCEUM.—Mr. Russell has been giving, during the week, a farewell series of his American entertainment at the Lyceum Theatre with great success. The house has been crowded to overflowing night after night. We are pleased to see that, notwithstanding the multiplicity of the candidates for public favour, Mr. Russell retains his popularity unimpaired; and this no one can begrudge him, for the tendency of all his entertainments has been not only unexceptionable but laudable.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WARWICK RACES.—TUESDAY.

Guy Preduce Stakes.—Nightcap walked over.
Racing Stakes.—Economy, 1. Eccentricity, 2.
Leamington Stakes.—Little Harry, 1. King of Trumps, 2.
Castle-park Stakes.—Domino, 1. Balmoral, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Ariosto, 1. Young England, 2.
Fidal Stakes.—Chilton, 1. North Pole, 2.
Corinthian Stakes.—The Hero, 1. Thirkleby, 2.

The ground in excellent condition, weather most propitious, and attendance of company immense. The scene on the course was of the gayest and liveliest character. The *coup d'œil* during the race for the Leamington Stakes was remarkably interesting.

WEDNESDAY.

Avon Stakes.—Sylphine walked over.
Selling Stakes.—Ch. f. by Ithuriel, 1. Fermentation, 2.
Great Warwickshire Stakes.—Chilton, 1. Sylphine, 2.
Warwick Cup.—Goorkah, 1. Adine, 2.
Welter Cup.—Milcote, 1. Farmer's Boy, 2.
County Stakes.—Connore, 1. Peggy, 2.
Borough Handicap.—Jack Frost, 1. Lurley, 2.
Town Plate.—Calot, 1. Eliza, 2.
Scurry Handicap.—Vaultress, 1. Mayday, 2.

The attendance of company was nearly, if not equal, to that on the previous day. The weather was superb, and the sport excellent. Altogether, Leamington and Warwick may congratulate themselves on a most brilliant reunion.

ROCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Maiden Plate.—Hothorpe, 1. Assoio, 2.
Visitors' Plate.—Odham, 1.
Speculation Plate.—Economy, 1. Assayer, 2.
Rockingham Stakes.—Herbert, 1. Miss Jemima, 2.
Medway Stakes.—Luxurious, 1.

LATEST BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S ON THURSDAY EVENING.

ST. LEGER.		
Even agst West Australian	7 to 1 agst The Reiver (t and offered)	7 to 1 agst Ratapan (offered)
7 to 2 agst Sittingbourne (t)		
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
7 to 1 agst Haco (t)	12 to 1 agst Newminster (t)	15 to 1 Hungerford (t)
CESAREWICH.		
15 to 1 agst King Pepin (t)	30 to 1 agst Indian Warrior (t)	33 to 1 agst Muscovite (t)
20 to 1 — Torment (t)	33 to 1 — Nervous (t)	50 to 1 — Constantine (t)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
1000 to 30 agst Seahorse (t)	1000 to 20 agst Mistletoe (t)	
DERRY.		
25 to 1 agst Marley Hill	33 to 1 agst Marsyas	50 to 1 agst Tom (t) Mountain Hawk)
30 to 1 — Dervish		

SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The last grand dahlia and miscellaneous flower-show of this society for the present season was held on Monday at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. A very numerous company assembled to inspect the various collections sent, which, with hardly an exception, were unusually good. Indeed, when the period of the season is taken into consideration, the show may be considered of an unprecedented character. The exhibition of dahlias, however, required no allowance to be made for them upon this or any other ground. Of hollyhocks there were a few solitary specimens, one of which, however, was an exceedingly fine one; and some of the fuchsias, also, were magnificent in their way. There was a good display of fruit, flowers, and greenhouse plants.

THE GREAT NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.—Mr. J. W. Carmichael, the celebrated marine painter (one of the artists engaged by us to depict the Grand Naval Review at Spithead), has been honoured by her Majesty's becoming the purchaser of six large drawings of the principal movements in that great national display.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—F. P. B. Martin, Esq., M.A., has presented 100 copies of his work on the "Theory of Storms," the proceeds from the sale of which are to be appropriated in aid of the chapel-building fund of this institution. There are now 200 pupils in the school, and the few remaining vacancies will be shortly filled. Ten additional pupils were received, at £15 per annum at Midsummer last; and the maximum charge for naval and marine officers' sons was also reduced at the same time. There are now 35 sons of civilians, at £50 per annum, in the school.

DEATH OF MR. BLEWITT, THE COMPOSER.—We regret to announce the death of Blewitt, the celebrated English composer, who expired at his house in Blewitt-street, Islington, last Sunday, leaving a widow and two daughters entirely destitute. A notice of the career of this popular musician will appear in our next Number.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 2	29.686	58°8	53.5	54°8	— 4°0	88	N. 0.30
3	30.087	60°5	45.9	51.2	— 7°3	80	N. 0.21
4	30.278	67°4	52.0	57.2	— 1°2	86	N.E. 0.00
5	30.348	68°4	52.1	57.8	— 0°4	87	N.E. 0.01
6	30.301	71°8	47.5	58.3	+ 0°3	78	N.E. 0.00
7	30.104	60°0	47.6	52.6	— 5°3	79	N. 0.00
8	29.948	61°9	50.2	54.0	— 3°8	92	N. 0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the Barometer increased from 29.76 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.42 by the morning of the 5th; and decreased to 29.95 in. by the end of the week. The mean for the week was 30.107 inches at the height of 82 feet.

The Weather during the week has been dull and cold: the wind has been continually from the N. and N.E. The 2nd, 3rd, and 7th were very cold days. The sky has been mostly overcast, and was wholly so on the 7th and 8th.

The Temperature has been below its average during the week: that of the 3rd was 51°2, and was lower than any other 3rd of September since the year 1833; that of the 7th was also very low. The mean for the week was 55°10, being 3°10 below the average of 38 years.

The range of temperature in the week was 25°9, being the difference between the highest on the 6th, and the lowest on the 3rd.

The daily range of temperature was 5°30 only on the 2nd, and was 24°30 on the 6th.

Rain fell to the depth of rather more than half an inch.

Lewisham, Sept. 9, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, 1582 children were born within the metropolitan districts; of these 805 were boys, and 777 were girls. This number exceeds the average in eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years by 204. The deaths registered during the same week numbered 1029, being less than the number of births by 553. The average number of deaths in the corresponding weeks of the previous ten years, omitting that of the cholera in 1848, was 950. To zymotic diseases, 315 deaths are attributed (their average is 254, omitting that of the same week in 1849, when 2469 deaths took place attributable to those diseases): of these, 3 only are small-pox, 11 measles, 32 scarlatina, 24 hooping-cough, 152 diarrhoea (whose average is 84), 16 cholera (in the same week of 1849 the number of deaths from cholera was 2026), and 48 typhus. To dropsy, &c., 47 deaths (their average is 28). To tubercular diseases, 171 (their average is 178). To diseases of the brain, 115; to those of the heart and blood-vessels,

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Thursday morning, just before eight o'clock, great excitement was caused in the Strand, in the immediate vicinity of Arundel and Norfolk-streets, in consequence of the following frightful accident, which was attended with fatal results to three persons, the destruction of a large amount of property, and serious injuries to one or two other persons.

It may be remembered that the houses Nos. 185 and 186 were pulled down some time back, and that on the vacant space an immense stand was raised, accommodating several hundred sitters to view the procession of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. On this site new houses were about to be erected, and the necessary diggings were commenced for laying the foundations of the new structures. The house adjoining this spot, numbered 184, in the Strand, was tenanted by Mr. Thompson, a tailor, Mr. Henderson, a Daguerreotype artist, and other persons. Fortunately, however, with the exception of Mr. Thompson and his family, the other residents were out of town, or the loss of life would have been far more serious than it really has been.

At the time named, a young man named George Dunn, proceeded, as usual, to open the shop. Having taken down one of the shutters, the glass commenced cracking. At that moment a man was driving one of Smiths' express carts along the Strand, and hearing the glass breaking, he called out to Dunn, " You have broken a window, haven't you?" He then noticed Dunn enter the passage, and at the same instant the whole of the building fell with a very loud crash, leaving not a vestige of timber or brickwork attached to the next house. At the same time articles of furniture, heaps of bricks, and heavy pieces of timber fell, some into the street, and a considerable quantity amongst the men employed on the adjoining property.

For a few minutes it was almost impossible to tell the amount of mischief done, for the whole neighbourhood became obscured in dust. As soon, however, as the dust had cleared away, it was found that not one brick of the building was left standing, and that every person who was in the house at the time was buried beneath the *débris*. Information was at once sent to the police, and Mr. Superintendent Pearce and Inspectors Dodd and Wilkinson arrived forthwith, with a powerful body of men of the F division. The officers at once stopped the thorough-



REMAINS OF THE FALLEN HOUSE, NO. 184, STRAND.

fare, and commenced searching for the missing persons. They soon heard the cries of a female below the pavement. Upon removing the grating over the vault it was found that the cries proceeded from that part of the premises. The person was found to be a young female, Mr. Thompson's niece. The police and the men engaged on the adjoining works succeeded in rescuing the young woman, who was terribly alarmed, but fortunately uninjured. She then stated that she was certain Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were in the ruins, as they were sitting down to breakfast when she went to the cellar to draw some ale.

The most strenuous exertions were made to get to the other unfortunate persons; and, after the lapse of some time, James Roe, foreman to Mr. Lucas, the contractor, was found with his right thigh and leg broken, amongst the ruins that had fallen into the vacant space in which the men were at work. He was forthwith removed to King's College Hospital, where he remains in a state of great agony. Every one present laboured in a most praiseworthy manner; and, after the space of an hour, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were found, terribly crushed about the head and shoulders. They were likewise taken to King's College Hospital. The whole medical staff was at once in attendance; but, after examining the bodies, pronounced life to be in each extinct.

The police, the workmen of Mr. Lucas, &c., were next engaged till past ten o'clock, when they discovered the body of George Dunn, the shopman, which was found terribly crushed and quite dead. This body was likewise removed to the hospital. It is presumed that the unfortunate man, perceiving the house was sinking, entered the premises again, for the purpose of alarming his employer, when the structure fell, and by that means he lost his life.

The area of the intended new buildings is a most extensive one, and there have been for some time at work on this site thirty labourers in the employ of Mr. Lucas, and under the immediate inspection of Mr. Abraham, of Howard-street, Strand, the surveyor to the Duke of Norfolk's estate.

It would seem that precautions had been taken for securing Mr. Thompson's house by shoring it up; but there is reason to fear that the digging for the foundation was carried too deep for the props to have any secure standing, and that, consequently, their base being undermined, they gave way, and the house fell as above described.

BEES.—At the meeting of the Entomological Society, on Monday, Mr. Westwood recommended the process of placing an empty hive over an inverted stock of bees, and then drumming the sides of the full hive, until nearly all the bees had left and ascended into the empty hive. The few bees left were generally so astonished, that they offered no resistance to any operations of the apriarian. The bees might be restored to their natural home by the converse of the process. Mr. Westwood had tried the plan himself, and had lost scarcely a bee.

EMIGRATION FOR YOUNG JEWESSES.—The Jewish Ladies' Emigration Committee have already raised a sum of nearly £800 to defray the cost of sending out Jewish young women to Australia, and purpose raising sufficient funds to forward as many as fifty, instead of twenty, as originally contemplated, who will be sent out under the charge of Mrs. Chisholm, in October or November next.

Australasia Bank have been done at 75*l*; London Chartered of Australia, 16*l*; Union of Australia, 65*l*; Australian Agricultural, 34*l*; Crystal Palace, 6*l*; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5*l*; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 77*l*; South Australian Land, 35*l*; Submarine Telegraph, 1*l*; Van Diemen's Land, 16*l* to 17*l*; Hungerford Bridge, 12*l*; Waterloo, 5*l*; Vauxhall, 23*l*; Albion Insurance, 95*l*; Alliance Marine, 50*l*; County, 125*l*; Globe, 150*l* ex div.; Guardian, 61*l* ex div.; Imperial Fire, 370*l*; Law Life, 56*l*; Pelican, 45*l*; Phoenix, 185*l*; Royal Exchange, 242*l*; Sun Life, 65*l*; Universal Life, 45*l*; Berlin Waterworks, 2*l*; East London, 12*l*; Southwark and Vauxhall, 9*l*; West Middlesex, 11*l*; East and West India Docks, 14*l* ex div.; London, 12*l* to 12*l*; St. Katherine, 92*l* to 98*l*; Southampton, 35*l*; Canada Six per Cent. Bonds, 114*l*; Crystal Palace, 6*l*; ditto, new, 2*l*; City Navigation Bonds, 95*l*; Hudson's Bay, 22*l*; Netherlands Land, 2*l*, ex interest.

As regards the Railway Share Market, we may observe that it has been in a very depressed state. Prices have fallen to some extent, and the supply of scrip has been larger than for a considerable period. The following were the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 6*l*; Chester and Holyhead, 20*l*; Eastern Counties, 13*l*; Eastern Union, A. Stock, 46*l*; Ditto, B. Stock, 32*l*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 71*l*; Great Northern, 80*l* ex div.; Ditto, A. Stock, 51*l*; Ditto, B. Stock, 29*l*; Great Western, 85*l* ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72*l*; Leeds Northern, 14*l*; London and Blackwall, 8*l* ex div.; London and Brighton, 99*l*; London and North-Western, 107*l*; Ditto, Eighth, 2*l*; London and South-Western, 80*l*; Ditto, 50*l* Shares, 32*l*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 22*l*; Midland, 66*l* ex div.; Norfolk, 51*l* ex div.; North British, 31*l*; North Staffordshire, 12*l*; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 45*l*; Portsmouth, par.; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 6*l*; Ditto, London and North-Western Guaranteed Stock, 68*l*; South-Eastern, 67*l*; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 3*l*; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 67*l* ex div.; Ditto Great North-Eastern Purchase, 9*l* ex div.; York and North Midland, 54*l* ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, 10*l* ex div.; Ditto, Half Shares, 55*l* ex div.; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 27*l* ex div.; Midland Bradford, 105*l* ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 105*l*; Eastern Counties, No 1, 17*l* prem. ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 1*l* prem. ex div.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 14*l* ex div.; Eastern Union Scrip, 2*l*; Great Northern Five per Cent, 111*l* ex div.; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 8*l*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Six per Cent, 149*l*; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Shares, 10*l*; Midland Preference, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 5*l* ex div.

FOREIGN.—East Indian, 24*l*; Great Junction of France, 12*l*; Luxembourg, 6*l*; Ditto, Railway, 4*l*; Northern of France, 85*l*; Paris and Lyons, 27*l*; Paris and Orleans, 49*l*; Paris and Strasbourg, 37*l*; Sambre and Meuse, 9*l*; South-Eastern of France, 2*l*; Upper India Scrip, 1*l* prem.; Ireland, 6*l*.

Mining Shares have been very flat, and lower. Agua Fria have marked 1*l*; Australian Freehold, 2*l*; Ave Maria, 2*l*; St. John del Rey, 33*l*; Cobre Copper, 4*l*; Copper Mines of England, 60*l*; Mexican and South America, 7*l*; Nouveau Monde, 1*l*; Santiago di Cuba, 3*l*; and United Mexican, 4*l*.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—The present week's arrival of English wheat up to our market, coast-wise and by land carriage, has been seasonably good. Amongst it, about 600 quarters have been of this year's growth. Owing to the fall in the value of flour in France, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce has ruled very inactive, and, in some instances, the quotations have had a downward tendency. The imports of foreign wheats having been considerably on the increase, the sale for that article has been heavy, and prices have been with difficulty supported. In floating cargoes very little doing. The barley trade has been firm, at 1*l*. per quarter more money; and the value of malt continues to improve. Oats have sold slowly, and Archangel qualities have given way 6*l*. per quarter. The arrivals have been immense. Both beans and peas moved off freely, at 1*l*. per quarter more money. The flour trade has been rather active.

English.—Wheat, Essex, and Kent, red, 50*l* to 63*l*; ditto, white, 55*l* to 68*l*; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 51*l* to 65*l*; ditto, white, 55*l* to 65*l*; grinding barley, 28*l* to 31*l*; distillers, 29*l* to 32*l*; malting ditto, 35*l* to 40*l*; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56*l* to 65*l*; brewer ditto, 50*l* to 55*l*; Kingston and Ware, 61*l* to 64*l*; Chevalier, 65*l* to 76*l*; York, 6*l*; hire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19*l* to 22*l*; potato ditto, 21*l* to 24*l*; Youghal and Cork, black, 18*l* to 22*l*; ditto, white, 19*l* to 23*l*; tick beans, now, 37*l* to 40*l*; ditto, old, 33*l* to 42*l*; grey peas, 35*l* to 38*l*; maple, 38*l* to 40*l*; white, 50*l*; boleens, 45*l* to 52*l*, par quarter. Town-made flour, 2*l* to 6*l*; Suffolk, 42*l* to 45*l*; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42*l* to 46*l* per 280 lbs. **Foreign:** French flour, 8*l* to 9*l* per sack; American, 28*l* to 33*l*. Per barrel.

Seeds.—Winter tares have sold steadily, at 8*l*. per bushel. Linseed, rapeseed, and most other articles are firm, and quite as dear as last week.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 54*l* to 58*l*; Baltic crushing, 47*l* to 50*l*; Mediterranean and Odessa, 48*l* to 49*l*; hempseed, 38*l* to 42*l* per quarter; Coriander, 12*l* to 14*l* per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8*l* to 11*l*; white ditto, 7*l* to 9*l*; and tares, 4*l* to 6*l* per cwt. English rapeseed, new, £25 to £28 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 10*l* to £10 10*l*; ditto, foreign, £8 0*l* to £10 5*l* per ton. Rape cakes, £5 6*l* to £7 10*l* per ton. Canary, 40*l* to 42*l* per quarter. English clover-seed, red, 42*l* to 52*l*; white ditto, 4*l* to 6*l* per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8*l*. to 9*l*. of household ditto, 6*l* to 8*l* per 4*lb*. loaf.

Imperial Wheat Average.—Wheat, 50*l*; barley, 30*l*; oats, 21*l*; rye, 32*l*; beans, 4*l*; peas, 3*l*.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 51*l*; barley, 29*l*; oats, 22*l*; rye, 34*l*; beans, 4*l*; peas, 3*l*.

Duties.—Wheat, 1*l*; barley, 1*l*; oats, 1*l*; rye, 1*l*; beans, 1*l*; peas, 1*l*.

Tea.—Several rather large parcels have been brought to public sale this week. A fair average quantity has changed hands, but green qualities have gone a shade lower. Privately very little is doing, on former terms. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 29,744,325 lbs, against 29,193,158 ditto in 1852.

Sugar.—There has been a steady sale for all kinds of raw sugar, at very full prices. Fine yellow Barbadoes has changed hands at from 33*l*. to 37*l*. 6*l*; crystallized Demerara, 33*l*. 6*l* to 40*l*; low to good, 33*l*. 6*l* to 38*l*. 6*l*; fine white, 41*l* to 43*l*; good brown Grenada, 32*l*; low to fine white, 32*l*. 6*l* to 35*l*. 6*l*; fine white, 41*l* to 43*l*; low yellow Mauritius, 33*l*. 6*l* to 34*l*. 6*l*; refined goods steady, at from 45*l*. to 48*l*. 6*l*; for brown lump, and 65*l* to 48*l*. per cwt. for grocery. The total clearance to the 3rd inst. were 4,462,271 cwt., against 4,174,500 ditto last year.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds move off freely, at very full prices. Good ordinary native is selling at 47*l*. to 49*l* per cwt. Foreign coffee is firm.

Tea.—The tea has fallen off, yet we have no sellers on lower terms. Clean white Bengal has been withdrawn at 14*l*. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter has moved off steadily, and prices have had an upward tendency.

Foreign parcels have risen 4*l*. per cwt. The finest Dorset is worth 10*l*. per cwt. The bacon market is flat, at 1*l*. per cwt. less money. Lard and ham, as well as most other kinds of provisions, command very little attention.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in this article, and P. Y. C., on the spot, is worth 5*l*. per cwt. Town Tallow, 50*l*, net cash; rough fat, 2*l*. 10*l* per 8*lb*.

Oils.—The general demand is less active. In prices, however, very little change has been made.

Turpentine.—Turpentine is dull. Spirits, 2*l* 14*l*; in punchew, £2 13*l*; and rough, 1*l* per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in very brisk inquiry, and again dearer. Proof-Lewards, 2*l*. 5*l* to 2*l*. 6*l*; East India, 2*l*. 3*l* to 2*l*. 4*l*; and Havannah, 2*l*. 3*l* per gallon. Brandy is active, and sales of the best brands of 1848 have been effected as high as 8*l*. 6*l* to 8*l*. 8*l* per gallon. Geneva and other spirits continue to advance.

Coals.—Holywell, 2*l*. 6*l*; Tanfield Moor, 2*l*. 8*l*; Johnson, 2*l*. 8*l*; Eden Main, 2*l*. 6*l*; Belmont, 2*l*. 4*l*; Bradby, 2*l*. 5*l*; Baswell, 2*l*. 5*l*; Cassop, 2*l*. 5*l* per ton.

Clover.—Old meadow, 1*l*; new, 1*l*; per cwt.

Hops.—The new hopped from Kent has been disposed of at £13 1*l* per cwt. Hop of last year's growth is steady, and prices are well supported. Duty, £155,000. Mid and East Kent hops, 1*l* to 1*l*. 6*l* per cwt.

Wool.—The demand for all kinds of wool is steady, and prices are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are large, and in good condition. Shaws are selling at from 7*l*. to 9*l*. per cwt. and Regents, 11*l*. to 12*l*. per ton.

Smithfield.—Prime beasts have sold steadily, at an advance of 2*l*. per 8*lb*. Inferior breeds have commanded full prices. Sheep have moved off freely, on former terms; but lambs and calves have fallen quite 2*l*. per 8*lb*. Pigs have continued firm.

Beef.—From 3*l*. 0*l* to 4*l*. 6*l*; mutton, 3*l*. 6*l* to 5*l*. 6*l*; lamb, 4*l*. 6*l* to 5*l*. 6*l*; veal, 3*l*. 8*l* to 4*l*. 8*l*; pork, 3*l*. 6*l* to 4*l*. 8*l* per 8*lb*, to the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.